The New-York Times.
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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Mystery of the Banks Expedition Cleared Up.

ITS ARRIVAL AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Gen. Butler Superseded in His Command.

His General Order Taking Leave of His Soldiers.

General Banks' Order on Assuming Command.

Opening the Mississippi the First Work.

Progress of the Expedition as Far as Baton Rouge.

PROSPECTIVE OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.

Other Important Movements in Contemplation.

OUR EXPEDITIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Farewell to New-York—"Where are we Going?"—Doubts and Theories—Our Company—Amusements on Shipboard—A New National Anthem—Notabilities on Board—Gens. Banks, Hamilton, Augur and Grover—The Governor of Texas and Her Regeneration.

On Board Steamer North Star, Gulf of Mexico, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1862.

To-day completes exactly one week since, with mingled feelings of adventurous exultation at some grand but unknown career of good before us, and anxious of quitting the loved ones at home, we saw New-York fade away in the gray distance, as the staunch and gallant *North Star*, Capt. Lazarus, plowed its way majestically through the waters, freighted with its souls, toward whose fate and destination the whole country is doubtless, at this moment, looking with such absorbing interest.

"Where are we going?" was the universal question on board, and one which seemed as far from solution there as it had been for the two last months on land, while the expedition was preparing. For once, Uncle Sam had managed to keep his own secret invisible, and even those sagacious political [illegible] newspaper correspondents—were completely nonplussed in the profound depths of mystery that surrounded everything. The few prominent officials on board, who might or might not be in possession of the facts of our destination, were all armed cap-a-pie against any intruders in the shape of questioners, and the remotest allusion to our probable or even possible course only drew forth a significant and tantalizing smile. The James River, Charleston, Mobile, New-Orleans, Galveston, and a dozen other places, all had their advocates among the uninitiated, each one brimfull of convincing proofs. I am not sure that some do not even fancy we are on our way to Japan, and, when we were a few days out—within thirty miles of the coast of Cuba—one intelligent old [illegible] whispered in my ear that he would "bet his life it was a design against Cuba after all."

Do we know anything more now? Not a whit positively—although negatively we are by this time enabled to draw conclusions which were beyond our reach on shore. For instance, having already sighted the light-house of one of the Bahamas and left the Tortugas far behind us, it may pretty safely be inferred that we are not going up the James River, and equally certain is it that we are not going—at present at least—to storm Charleston or Savannah. Beyond this nothing is absolutely known, and cannot be until we actually reach our destination; but there are, unquestionably, sufficient rumors afloat on board, to indulge speculators in every kind of opinion.

The record of our voyage, so far, would be one entirely devoid of anything like exciting interest, and for the very reason that it has been so uniformly calm and delightful. *Indeed, it is difficult to realize sometimes* that we are not going upon a large pic-nic excursion, but embarked in one of the most important and momentous expeditions that ever quitted the shores of this or any other country—an expedition in all probability destined, by God's blessing, to strike a more radical and telling blow for the redemption of our country, at this critical hour, than anything we have hitherto done by strategy or force of arms.

OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION.

My duties would be incomplete, however, did I not give a slight picture of the contents of our gallant vessel. First, we have on board Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A., commanding Expedition, and his Staff, composed of the following gentlemen:

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Irwin, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. S. Abert, Assistant Inspector-General.
Maj. G. N. Lieber, Judge Advocate.
Col. John S. Clark, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Frederick d'Hauteville, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. R. T. Dunham, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. Chas. A. Hartwell, Aid-de-Camp.
Second Lieut. S. M. Whitside, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. W. S. Hooper, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieut. C. S. Sargent, Acting Aid-de-Camp.
Maj. Harai Robinson, Volunteer Aid-de-Camp.
Col. Samuel B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster.
Capt. J. W. McClure, Chief Executive Officer under Holabird.
Col. E. G. Beckwith, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon R. H. Alexander, Medical Director.
Maj. D. C. Houston, Chief Engineer.
Capt. H. L. Abbot, Chief of Topographical Engineers.
First Lieut. E. M. Hill, Chief of Ordnance.
Capt. Richard Arnold, Chief of Artillery.
Capt. W. W. Rowley, Chief Signal Officer.
Francis D'Avignon, Lithographer.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. Hamilton's Staff is composed as follows:

C. P. Shaw, Private Secretary.
Maj. W. L. Burt, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. J. E. Herbert, Aid-de-Camp.

Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur has for his Staff the following:

Major C. S. Halstead, A. A. G.
Major John H. Rauch, Surgeon.
Capt. H. C. Woodruff, Commissary.
Capt. J. Hodge, Quartermaster.
Capt. Walter Cutting, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. James Beekard, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Geo. H. Shaw, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. M. Ritchie, Aid-de-Camp.
Capt. Stevens, Aid-de-Camp.

Brig.-Gen. Grover's Staff, is as follows:

T. E. Reed, Surgeon.
Capt. Joseph Hibbert, A. A. G.
Capt. F. W. Perkins, A. Q. M.
Capt. W. P. Cowie, A. Com. Sub.
Lieut. J. B. Browne, Aid-de-Camp.

In the Topographical Department we have:

Capt. H. L. Abbot, Chief.
W. H. Browne, Photographer.
Walter Ogilvie, Photographer.
Alex. Ross, Civil Engineer.
W. H. Long, Civil Engineer.
Capt. A. Haskill, Civil Engineer.
W. C. Hawksworth, Civil Engineer.
F. Denison, Civil Engineer.
F. W. Robbins, Civil Engineer.
C. D. Elliott, Draughtsman.

We have also, on board, the Forty-first Massachusetts, Col. Thos. E. Chickering, of Boston, with the following officers:

Lieutenant-Colonel—Ansel D. Wass, Boston.
Major—Lorenzo D. Sargent, Lawrence.
Adjutant—Henry S. Adams, Cohasset.
Quartermaster—Chas. E. Stoddard, Plymouth.
Surgeon—Albert H. Blanchard, Sherborne.
Assistant Surgeons—Dan. F. Leavitt, South Danvers; Daniel B. Allen, Gloucester.
Chaplain—Henry F. Lane, Lawrence.
Sergeant-Major—John H. Rolston, Charlestown.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—George A. Fiske, Jr., Roxbury.
Commissary-Sergeant—Chas. H. Stone, Roxbury.
Hospital Steward—Harry H. Coburn, New-Bedford.
Drum-Major—A. B. Chase, Boston.
Armorer—A. G. Crossley, Boston.
Color-Sergeant—Alfred W. Bullock, Boston.
Captains—John F. Vinal, New-Bedford; Edward L. Noyes, Lawrence; John L. Swift, Roxbury; Frederick G. Pope, Boston; Lyman W. Gould, Boston; Francis E. Boyd, Boston; G. Frank Stevens, Lawrence; Wm. H. Seamans, Roxbury.
First Lieutenants—Jas. W. Hervey, New-Bedford; C. F. Bachelder, Lawrence; Wm. T. Hodges, Roxbury; Wm. M. Gifford, Boston; Wesley A. Gore, Boston; C. W. C. Rhoades, Boston; Henry C. Dane, Cambridge; David P. Muzzey, Cambridge.
Second Lieutenants—Eliph H. Robbins, New-Bedford; Charles Stone, Lawrence; Theodore C. Otis, Roxbury; Wm. Harris, Jr., Boston; John H. Weston, Boston; John C. Gray, Jr., Boston; Amos Henfield, Salem; John Cummings, Lowell.

OCCUPATIONS AND AMUSEMENTS DURING THE VOYAGE.

For a day or two after leaving home the weather was somewhat cold and gusty, necessitating the free use of overcoats, but as soon as we had passed the redoubtable Cape Hatteras, the air became mild and balmy, and the sea, although not actually calm, (to a flock of land birds like ourselves) has been nothing at all approaching what those accustomed to the sea would call rough, and we have hitherto had nothing but a fair sky and genial breezes. Indeed, for the last two days the sun has been shining down upon us with almost Midsummer fervor.

The large number of people we have on board—by no means too many for the capacity of this splendid vessel—prevents us from knowing anything of that monotony so common on shipboard. Apart from the martial air created by the presence of so many officers and soldiers, and the enlivening sounds of the bugle and drum, there is enough social converse among so large a congregation of intelligence to make the days pass most agreeably. Music necessarily forms no small portion of the recreation with which we seek to beguile the passing hours, and we are very fortunate in having not only a splendid military band—that of the Fiftieth Massachusetts voluntarily accompanying Gen. Banks—but also a first-rate glee club—that of the Forty-first Massachusetts, whose performances would do no discredit to some of the best concert-rooms in New-York.

The latter created quite a sensation last night by serenading Gen. Banks with a new unpublished National anthem, called "Columbia, Hope of the World," which seemed to elicit approbation from the crowds who had descended to the lower cabin to hear it, as well as from Gen. Banks himself, and which is, by permission, to be dedicated to the General. The music was composed by that prince of musicians, Carl Anschutz, and the words by one whose name I am not at present permitted to divulge. The fact is, that having been most intimately connected with the author for something more than 40 years, and knowing him to be a man of the most painful modesty, I am unwilling to do such violence to his feelings. As it might be wrong, however, to deny the world in general, and the New-York Times in particular, the pleasure of seeing this new lyrical aspirant to public favor, I herewith produce it:

COLUMBIA! HOPE OF THE WORLD!

Columbia! bright happy land of the West,
Where freedom of tyrants ne'er trod,
Where man is exulting, untrampled and blest,
In freedom created by God.
'Tis sung by the oceans that lave thy glad shores,
'Tis echoed o'er mountain and lea,
'Tis thundered where mighty Niagara roars:
"Columbia belongs to the free!"

CHORUS.

Then Heaven Columbia cherish and save!
May Liberty's banner unfurled
Above thee forever triumphantly wave,
Columbia! Hope of the world.

To thee all who suffer by tyranny's doom
Look up as their bright guiding star,
Their shackles grow looser, and lighter their gloom,
While dreaming of thee from afar;
And when from the toils of oppression they come,
To seek a fond refuge in thee,
Each exile who finds in thy bosom a home
Adores thee, thou shrine of the free!

CHORUS.

Thou Queen of the Nations! where Peace spreads her wings,
In joy thy green fields are arrayed,
But when through thy valleys the war-trumpet rings,
Let foemen beware of thy blade!
Long, long may thy sons in contentment rejoice,
The bulwarks of liberty be,
And, ever united, sing out with one voice;
"God bless thee, sweet home of the free!"

CHORUS.

Then perish the heart that would dim but one ray
Of glory that circles thy name,
And withes the hand that would dare pluck away
One star from thy banner of fame!
By each noble grave, where so peacefully lie
The heroes whose blood flowed for thee,
We swear that—like them—we will conquer or die,
To guard thee, dear land of the free!

CHORUS.

When not confined to his state-room by indisposition, which, fortunately, was not frequently, Gen. Banks has mingled cheerfully with his fellow-voyagers, and won the golden opinions of all by his affable, courteous and kindly bearing. The same may be said of Gens. A. J. Hamilton, Augur and Grover; and, indeed, of many of the leading officers under them. A pleasanter set of gentlemen it would have been difficult to get together.

GEN. A. J. HAMILTON—THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

But perhaps there is no individual on board around whom clusters a deeper interest than Brig.-Gen. A. J. Hamilton, the future Governor of Texas; the more so, from the mystery of his position and the martyrdom he has suffered in the cause of his country. It has been not only my pleasure but good fortune to come in daily, almost hourly contact with him and his very able and indefatigable Secretary, Mr. C. P. Shaw; and it was in the course of these delightful conversations that I thought I discovered the mainspring of that magical attraction which has enabled him—a comparative Southern stranger—in the course of only a few months, to win the love, respect and confidence, of the entire Northern people.

The simple truth is that the General is an honest man; and whatever he says you resistlessly have to believe. His burly, manly frame, seems the very incarnation of truth, courage, and heroic endurance, and as he converses with one in his open-hearted, unassuming manner, upon the great events now passing in our distracted country, every word carries conviction to the hearer, and one instinctively longs to unite his destiny with such a man.

Few, even of those who have listened, spell-bound, in New-York to the irresistible—because honest and truthful—oratory of the Governor, wherein he gave an account of his sufferings in our cause, are aware of how much—how very much has been hitherto kept from the public view; and which is of too sacred and domestic a character for me here to reveal. If they only knew all that this truly noble man has undergone and is still undergoing, in his devotion to country and principle, how far higher would he soar in public estimation; and how infinitely deeper would be the abhorrence felt for those against whom he has so long and so nobly been struggling, to the imminent risk of life, fortune, domestic happiness and all that is dearest to man! When history comes to record the names of our martyrs,—such men as Brownlow—Col. Charles Anderson of Texas—Andy Johnson—Durant of New-Orleans, and others of that ilk, the name of A. J. Hamilton will stand high indeed among that glorious fraternity.

What Gov. Hamilton's future course is to be in Texas, it is not for me to state, even if I knew; but of one thing you may be assured, and that is that if Government should send him forward with the powers which he ought to command, you could look for nothing less than the speedy and complete regeneration of the whole of that vast and valuable portion of our Republic. When I say regeneration, I mean that, whenever the blow shall be struck, you will see treason and despotism vanish, and free-soil, free-speech, free-labor and free-government popularized throughout Western Texas; and this not necessarily by force of arms, but by the simple working of public opinion. I count upon our finding there not so much a military as a moral revolution, though we should, doubtless, be prepared for either.

And what better man could be selected for redeeming the great State of Texas? Gov. Hamilton is essentially a man of the people, and has always been near to and among them. His Congressional District extends over a vast area, from the Rio Grande to the Trinity—an area embracing 180,000 square miles, or two-thirds the whole of Texas—twice the size of France, and four and a half times that of the State of New-York! In this immense region, comprising 200,000 white population, (about half that of the whole State,) some 50,000 slaves, and only 3,000 slaveholders, Gov. Hamilton is intensely popular. There, too, the rebels are known to have less organization, less numbers, less arms, and *less motives for disloyalty*. Can we doubt what the result must be, should we ever be permitted to witness this staunch and devoted loyalist returned as a redeemer to his suffering people, and backed by the whole power and authority of the United States? A more sublime spectacle of National regeneration was, perhaps, never before presented to the world, than we may yet have a chance of seeing in Texas.

I may have occasion to add a few more remarks before this letter is sent on its destination.

Stopping at Ship Island—Arrival of Transports—Running into a Mud-Bank—Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson—A Formidable Rebel—The Crescent City—Its Appearance and Condition—Removal of Gen. Butler.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 15, 1862.

Here we are, at last, at the Crescent City, before which the *North Star* proudly cast anchor last evening, in one of the most glorious sunsets that the eye could witness.

Before making any comments upon the appearance and general state of things here, it may be well to go back a day or two, so as to make my narrative complete.

It was early on the morning of Saturday, the 13th, that Ship Island, which—in spite of all attempts at concealment—had been, for two or three days previous, pretty well understood as our first stopping-place—came into view. This small island, one of several similar scraps of land forming the southern boundary of the Mississippi Sound, is nothing but an insignificant and barren little sand-bank, with a light-house, a few wooden buildings, and the tents of the regiments now located there. It appears to rise so little above the water level, that at a small distance it seems strange that it is not altogether submerged.

As we approached the island, the first vessel that we neared was the old hulk of the *New-England*, ominous-named, which a great many on board noticed with much glee. It was while anchored here that, for the first time, we caught a glimpse of the transports bearing the brave fellows who were to accompany us. Up to this time, we seemed to have the wide ocean entirely to ourselves. Except a stray sail, which every now and then caught our eye in the distant horizon, and then as quickly disappeared, no vessel whatever seemed to be bearing us company. Many were the comments on board as to the fact of a vessel so richly freighted as ours being left without convoys—utterly unfit as she was for self-defence in case of attack—and every time a glass was leveled at some new-comer in the distance, the cry was raised: "The *Alabama*!" to the amusement of the waggish or stoical, but perhaps to the trepidation of some with weaker nerves.

First came up the *Northern Light*, crowded with troops, then the *Baltic* and *Illinois*, followed by others, dotting the ocean at long intervals, as far as the eye could reach. It was a grand and inspiriting sight.

It was 10 A. M. when we arrived at the island. *We remained there only two or three hours, during which* time we were visited by Paymaster Tarbell, Lieut. Churchill, of the flag-ship *Vincennes*, and Brig.-Gen. Emory. Gen. Banks, accompanied by Gens. Augur and Grover, and a few Staff officers, also went ashore, and Gov. Hamilton and his Secretary visited the *Illinois*. Immediately on their return, we were off again to—nobody knew where. About 2 o'clock the next morning (Sunday,) I was roused from my sleep by feeling a sudden jerk of the vessel, and on going out in the cold moonlight to see what was the matter, found that in feeling our way to the mouths of the Mississippi, we had run into one of the many mud-banks which choke up the waters of those regions. It was not blowing hard, and therefore nobody seemed to care about it, and we were soon out of the mud, and on our way again.

At 6 o'clock A. M. a pilot came on board and took us safely through the bar of the Southwest passage, where we were immediately followed by the various transports. At 11 o'clock we passed forts St. Philip and Jackson, and, for the first time, I fully realized the matchless glory of that daring exploit of our gunboats under Farragut. The forts there are so near each other, and Fort Jackson being all casemated, it is scarcely conceivable how our gallant men succeeded as they did. The forts presented the most beautiful and animated appearance as we passed; the soldiers all crowding the ramparts and loud cheers and counter-cheers passing between them and their brave brothers on board, while the colors were dipped and a salute of twelve guns fired in honor of the occasion.

Soon after passing the Quarantine the river became extremely interesting, as we steamed among the orange groves and immense plantations of sugar-cane, with their shining white negro quarters, and the rich planters' houses, surrounded by verandahs and embedded among evergreen trees, with the dismal cypress and its hanging moss perpetually intervening. Constantly on each bank of the river were to be met gangs of negroes hallooing as we passed, and now and then some Secesh who would not give us an equally warm welcome. One fellow, coming with his squalid-looking wife from out of a miserable shanty, began to shake his fist at us and make such grotesque and impotent gestures of defiance, that the soldiers all burst out into a loud roar of laughter, which made the poor "white trash" turn tenfold more frantic.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the domes and spires of the Crescent City burst upon the view in one wide and splendid panorama, and at 5 P. M. we cast anchor, everyone delighted at the thought of once again treading *terra firma*. The Generals and Staff Officers of course went ashore, and I—thinking that a similar luxury was open to all civilians, whether reportorial or otherwise—greedily seized the opportunity afforded me of going in the same boat with Gen. Hamilton and his Staff. It was only when I had got ashore, and was standing in the immense rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, surrounded by a perfect galaxy of gold buttons and shoulder-straps, that I noticed, for the first time, I was the only civilian who had left the vessel. The mistake created some little commotion, as an order—quite unknown to your correspondent—had gone forth that civilians were to remain on board; but as I was innocent, I had no difficulty in setting myself right at headquarters, and if the accident gave me any imaginary advantage over my brethren of the quill, they were more than avenged by the fact that I had only one night more of mosquitoes and St. Charles prices than they had.

This morning everybody came on shore—officers and civilians; and any one might have taken New-Orleans for a New-England town. The great hotel of St. Charles, along whose vast and deserted corridors my footsteps echoed last night sepulchrally, is crowded to-day almost to overflowing; and every stranger now roaming about the streets, in temporary pursuit of novelty and amusement, being about as ready to expend cash as the New-Orleanists are to see that strange commodity, some few stores are, for the moment only, galvanized with a sort of spasmodic action.

The city is very quiet; yes, it is the quietness of the grave. Even an acquaintance with that most dismal of all dismal places—Norfolk, in Virginia—had hardly prepared me for the feeling of downright sadness which crept over me when I first entered New-Orleans this time. A small village may see its population diminish and its industry checked, without presenting any very formidable picture of desolation; but when one sees a vast metropolis like this suddenly struck by universal paralysis, and fairly rotting away in the putrid slime of secession, like one of the wretched planks on its own deserted quays, the effect is truly appalling.

New-Orleans is built upon a scale of magnificence that makes the contrast between her past prosperity and her present misery most painfully striking. Her principal public buildings, hotels, &c., are vast and palatial, often far surpassing, in pretension and architectural merit, buildings of a similar class in New-York. When I thought of the New-Orleans I had seen some years before, with its teeming streets and stores, its boundless levee literally jammed up with barrels, drays and cotton-bales, and the river bristling with masts and funnels along its redundant wharves; when I contrasted all this with its now gloomy, damp and deserted streets, and saw that same levee encumbered with nothing but a few broken planks and piles of oyster shells, here and there, I could almost have fancied myself wandering among the ruins of a second Herculaneum or Pompeii.

But the currency here is one of the most telling proofs of the utter prostration of all commercial dealings. We, in New-York, thought ourselves hard up for currency, but you need only to come here to learn how exceedingly well off you are. The way one of Uncle Sam's "greenbacks" melts in one's hands here, and the little scraps of dirty blue pasteboard which people give back for change, would be positively ludicrous if it were not so formidable.

Of the political aspect of the place—having only just arrived—I am, of course, not enabled yet to give any just estimate; but even the little I have already seen, induces me to think two things: *First*, That the spirit of rebellion is not extinct, but only kept down by fear; and, *second*, that Slavery in this region is already dead and buried beyond all resurrection. All the proclamations and counter-proclamations in the world cannot now affect the life of a thing that was shot dead by the man who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter.

New-Orleans—like every other place comparatively cut off from the world—lives upon rumors, and we have been regaled with all sorts of information of Burnside being defeated, of our having taken Vicksburgh, &c., &c. One item of fact I can now give you, however, and that is an important one; *Maj.-Gen. Butler has been superseded to-day by Maj.-Gen. Banks.* I reserve all comments for my next letter.

Mystery Clearing—Ho! for Baton Rouge—Scenes and Incidents in going up the River—Arrival before Baton Rouge—Challenge of the Iron-Clad Essex Refused—Our Flag on the State House of Baton Rouge—Scenes and Incidents There.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

We were not permitted long to enjoy the comforts of city life in New-Orleans, for our leaders, this time, seem to be utterly opposed to anything like letting grass grow under our feet.

As I mentioned in my last letter, we arrived at the *Crescent City* on Sunday evening, and on Monday night it was suddenly reported that an expedition of very great consequence was going up the river as far as Baton Rouge, and perhaps further, at daybreak to-morrow. This caused considerable flutter among the members of the Press, and left us but very little time to make arrangements; most of us being compelled to remain up the greater part of the night writing our letters, after having obtained the necessary permission from Gen. Banks to accompany the expedition.

We did not get off quite so early as anticipated; but at 10½ o'clock Drum-Major A. B. Chase—the leader of the glee club, who had so often delighted us during the voyage—sounded his bugle, the shore plank was hauled away, and we were off upon our exciting and momentous mission, in a piercing cold northern wind, that smacked more of New-York than New-Orleans.

Immediately after us, came gliding along the beautiful little screw propeller *Mary Boardman*, crowded with troops, then the *Northern Light*, *United States* and a number of other transports whose names and in what numbers I will not state, although fully cognizant, as the enumeration would be about as uninteresting as it is contraband. But the spectacle was truly grand as they all came up the river together, now running alongside of each other, exchanging playful or bantering remarks from their crowded decks, and then dropping off again and spreading themselves apart on the broad surface of the Mississippi, in the most picturesque positions imaginable.

In the evening a ceremony took place on board, which will long be remembered by all who were present. Overcome by the fatigue of the past night, I had laid down in my state-room for a little rest, when I heard singing in the large saloon adjoining, and, on going out, found that the officers, and as many soldiers as could be crowded together or below had assembled for Divine service. The chaplain—Rev. Mr. Lane, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, made a prayer and address, which, in fervor and deep pathos I never heard excelled; and all the surrounding circumstances—the fact that on the very morrow those he was addressing might be face to face with the enemy and many in the cold embrace of death—gave his words the most thrilling interest. I saw sturdy and brave-hearted men bow their heads in silence, and eyes that dare to look on Death in his most hideous shapes, glisten with tears, when allusions were made to the loved ones at home; but if every heart present melted under the moving language of their pastor, I am sure they must have been nerved to any amount of human courage and endurance by the glowing picture he drew of a patriot's duty, and his devotion to country and principle. Mr. Lane is the same gentleman who, on the occasion of that terrible disaster, the falling of the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, made one of the most impressive discourses.

THE EXPEDITION TO BATON ROUGE.

Immediately after Divine service was over, the Adjutant-General read the following order to the soldiers:

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITION FOR BATON ROUGE, Dec. 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—1. The following named officers are announced as belonging to the staff at these headquarters, viz: Capt. Joseph Hibbert, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. Francis W. Perkins, Assistant Quartermaster; Capt. W. P. Cowie, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. John B. Brown, Aid-de-Camp; Surgeon Thomas E. Reed, Medical Director; Major D. C. Houston, Chief Engineer; Lieut. E. M. Hill, Chief of Ordnance; Major H. Robinson, volunteer Aid-de-Camp, of Gen. Banks' Expedition, are temporarily assigned to duty with the expedition. The above-named officers will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

2. Upon the debarkation of the troops of this expedition, no pillage or appropriation of property of any kind will, under any circumstances, be allowed. Regimental commanders will be held responsible for the faithful execution of this order. No private property will be disturbed or taken possession of, except in accordance with orders from these headquarters, and then only by the proper staff officers, who will give receipts to the owners for the same.

3. The troops will be prepared to debark in light marching order. By order of

BRIG.-GEN. GROVER, Commanding-General.

J. H. [illegible], Jr., A. A. G.

During the night we approached the fleet of gunboats which had preceded us, and Brig.-Gen. Grover, the leader of our present expedition, went on board the flagship *Richmond*. When morning rose, calm, clear and beautiful, we found ourselves nearly at Baton Rouge, and under the protection of the redoubtable iron-clad *Essex*, the flagship *Richmond*, the *Albatross*, the *Cayuga*, *Winona* and *Kataudin*—some in front and some behind us.

The order came for all of us to move up near to the *Richmond*, and immediately the whole fleet of transports were in motion, ours—the *North Star*—taking the lead, and we anchored right in front of the town, when not a soul was to be seen on the levee, except here and there a wandering contraband, although the rebels were thought to be present.

At 9 o'clock precisely, the *Essex* ranged herself broadside to the shore, (the *United States* and the *Spaulding* close to and immediately behind her,) and then thundered forth her first note of defiance to the enemy. The few moments that followed were exciting. "Will they reply?" was the foremost thought with everyone. Having no reply, the *Essex* fired another shot and waited, then repeated the dose six or eight times, the shells bursting directly over the woods where the enemy were supposed to be encamped, and the *Cayuga* followed suit, by firing one gun.

Finding that the enemy was not inclined to fight, the process of disembarking the troops immediately commenced, and a half hour had not elapsed before we had taken down the rebel signal flag, and the flag of the United States was proudly floating over the State House, placed there by a portion of the crew of the *Essex*. "Three cheers for the flag of the Union!" cried the jolly fellows from the shore, and the cheers were lustily given by the soldiers from every vessel within sound of the call. The ease with which we got possession of the place surprised everybody. There was no flag of truce business—no demand to surrender; we simply walked in and occupied our own.

THE CONDITION OF BATON ROUGE.

We took, of course, the opportunity of landing and going through the town,—every avenue and street of which, in the space of an hour, was guarded by our own sentinels. We learnt from such of the inhabitants as we conversed with, that the rebel forces there—variously estimated at from 500 to 800—had left the place only that morning; indeed, that they were not entirely away when the *Essex* fired her first gun. The skedaddle that then took place must have been amusing in the extreme, judging from the ludicrous description I heard an old sable aunty giving of her terrified and fugacious master, to a large group of our soldiers at a street corner, and with all the gesticulation and mimicry common to her race. We heard of only one man killed by our shelling—a member of Fenner's New-Orleans Battery.

In walking through the town, we saw more than enough to corroborate all we heard of the rebels having so very recently occupied the same ground on which we were standing. In a Catholic Church, at which some had been present, the candles were still burning, and at the State House and Penitentiary—both standing with their doors wide open, and totally deserted—we found their morning fires still blazing. In the Penitentiary we also saw their mattresses lying neglected on the floor, precisely as they had *sprung from them to take to their heels*. The barracks had the white walls scrawled all over, in black and red chalk, with names, both of our own and the rebel soldiers, the place having changed masters three times already. Among the many noble rebel sentiments we found on the walls was this: "Death to all who worship negroes as their brothers. Damn Union." Another one read: "You are fighting for your negro brothers, not for the Union."

Baton Rouge is a much smaller place than a stranger would expect to find in the capital of Louisiana; for, even in prosperous times, her population cannot exceed 5,000. It is prettily situated on a bluff about 30 feet above the highest overflowing water-mark. The streets are level, and uniformly laid out with neat detached houses surrounded by piazzas and plenty of shade trees, and the only public buildings of any note are four or five churches, a college, the barracks, Penitentiary and State House. The latter, built in what might be best termed the wedding-cake-gothic style of architecture, is an edifice of considerable pretension.

But what a picture of desolation the whole presented as one's almost solitary footsteps echoed through the quiet and deserted streets! Scarcely a store of any kind open, and even those with nothing in them—every private house hermetically sealed, with here and there a melancholy female face furtively peeping through the jalousie blinds, or some meditative old man pacing alone his gloomy verandah, and evidently scowling his anathemas at you as you pass; idle and neglected darkies, sauntering purposeless along, or grouped at distant intervals in knots of two or three, to discuss, in timid whispers, passing events, their relation to which they understand full well—were the only human objects that met the eye, except now and then we chanced to cross the path of some solitary "secesh" prowling about, with nothing for his hands to do but play with the bottom of his empty pockets, and who was sure to meet us with a fixed stare of defiance. Not a single white female or decently-dressed child to be seen in the streets, (most of them having left, and the few remaining being concealed in their houses,) not the sound of a single wheel to break the painful silence, any more than in the water streets of Venice; the very dogs and other animals you chanced to meet seemed to hang their heads and tails in despondency, and even the poor barefooted little urchins, who appear to divide the whole town with the darkies, have evidently forgotten what it is to play. Had some dreadful and unsparing pestilence just swept over Baton Rouge, it could not have presented a more gloomy and mournful spectacle than it did when we entered it this morning.

[illegible] the great intelligence I found among the poor little barefooted children that were wandering about the landing and streets, apparently without any home or protectors. I was sitting alone on the bluff, making a sketch of the river scene, when a whole bevy came round to watch me, conversing freely upon the merits and demerits of my picture, with all the [illegible] of any full-grown critic. My note-book being open at my side, one of the [illegible]—between 8 and 10—began to read aloud from it for the benefit of his companions. This summary introduction of course brought about a conversation between us, and as the lighter the straw the better we see which way the wind blows, I am not sure but that the "prattle" of these little fellows gave me as good an insight into the real state of feeling toward us, among the adult white population, as I could have got from the latter themselves, even had they afforded me the chance.

"What are you all, youngsters? Union or Secesh?" I asked.

"Union, Sir," simultaneously exclaimed the half-dozen tiny voices, with a decision that surprised me.

"Oh, yes, it's very well to tell me that, with all those blue-coats coming up the hill, but were you not all Secesh yesterday?"

"No, Sir! we were always Union," firmly replied the leader—the same who had been reading from my note-book—"we ain't afraid of your soldiers, either; when they come here we know we are going to have something to eat."

"Don't you have anything to eat, then, when the rebels are here?"

"Scarcely anything, Sir; there isn't a thing they see they don't take;" and then the whole of them began eagerly, at once, to give his individual experience of cases of extortion and oppression among poor families, with which I could fill a column.

"But though you are for the Union, my little friends," I continued, "I guess your parents are all Secesh."

"No, Sir, mine ain't," cried one; "they took the oath."

"So did mine," chimed in all the others.

"Don't you think your parents took it because they were afraid of us?" I asked, turning to my young friend of the note-book.

"No, Sir; father and mother were always Union. I wish you could have seen how she took care of a sick Michigan soldier for three months; he used to call her mother, and the soldiers always loved father and mother. I wish I could show you my mother, Sir."

I said I would be delighted to see her, and shortly after set out with the boy, to show me through the town, which he did most effectually, pointing out not only every building and thing of note, but every well-known Union or Secesh dwelling in the place. I am sorry to say the former were in a lamentable minority, although there were some; and others again he told me had taken the oath, but he "didn't think they were good for much."

Upon the whole, from the information I gleaned during my visit to Baton Rouge—where I also had the opportunity of conversing with some of the few storekeepers whose establishments were still open—I am persuaded that, whatever the feelings of the wealthy may be, the sympathies of the poorer classes, and those who live by labor or trade, even if originally leaning toward the rebels, would now be toward us, if we come quickly and in power to pluck them from the abyss of misery into which they are plunged. Only let them, in their helplessness, feel that we have not only the will but the power to shield them with perfect impunity to themselves—only let the defeat of their leaders teach them that to come back under the good old flag of the Union they have nought to fear from

"Those paged things of sabre sway,
With fronts of brass and feet of clay."

And I believe, that even in this distant slave region, there is yet chance of fanning those feeble embers into a flame of devotion to the Union—Slavery or no Slavery.

We have heard here of a daring attack having been made on Sunday last, a little below Port Hudson, by the rebels upon the gunboat *Winona*. The latter vessel was lying quietly at anchor, early in the morning, and her decks being washed—when a concealed battery was opened upon her, and she was struck by a shot before the *Essex* could come to her relief. The two together then made short work of the matter and sent the rebels flying, after severe punishment. One man—the master's mate—was killed on board the *Winona*.

It is to be hoped the authorities are fully alive to the difficulties we have to encounter in this region. Incredible as it may seem—while New-York was in total ignorance, and nobody even on board of the "*North Star*" knew positively where our destination was—the people of Baton Rouge have, *for the last three weeks, been constantly expecting us with a large land and naval force*. The result is that Port Hudson—miles up the river from New-Orleans—has already become or is fast becoming as difficult a place as Vicksburgh to take; and the troops they have already concentrated there are variously estimated at *from ten to fifteen thousand men*.

As at least ten days or a fortnight must elapse before this letter can be before your readers, there can be no possible harm in saying that whatever reinforcements may be destined for any important mission up the river would be much better here now, than "coming." If the rebels can get the chance they have, unfortunately, too often had, of concentrating in force to fall upon us in detail—they would throw it away.

Return from Baton Rouge—The Removal of Gen. Butler and Inauguration of Gen. Banks—What the People Think of it—Judge Charles A. Peabody and the Provisional Court of Louisiana—Great Events Coming.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

Having witnessed our bloodless but triumphant entry into Baton Rouge, and seen our zealous and enthusiastic men busily engaged in preparing comfortable quarters, under their gallant leader, Brig.-Gen. Grover, I took my departure for this city, an opportunity having offered itself for my going in the swift little gunboat *Albatross*, Lieut. Commanding Hart, of which I gladly availed myself, and which I am pleased to record because I received from the Commander and his gentlemanly officers that unbounded hospitality which is the leading characteristic of every true sailor.

My object in returning to New-Orleans was two-

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The Vanderbilt Steamship Ariel Captured by Her.

She is Released Under Bonds, After Three Days' Detention.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL AT THIS PORT.

We published, yesterday, the particulars of the capture of the Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel* by the pirate *Alabama*, on her outward trip to Aspinwall. The following is the Purser's statement of the occurrence:

The *Ariel* was captured on her outward passage by the rebel steamer *Alabama*, under the following circumstances: On the 7th inst., at 1:30 P. M., when rounding Cape Mayzi, the eastern point of Cuba, we saw a vessel about four miles to the westward, close under the high land of Cuba, bark-rigged, and under canvas. As there was nothing in her appearance indicating her to be a steamer, her smoke-pipe being down, no suspicions were aroused, all in a short time we saw she had furled her sails, raised her smoke-stack, and was rapidly nearing us under steam, the American flag flying at her peak. Such was her speed in comparison to ours, that in about half an hour she had come up within half a mile of us, when she fired a lee gun, hauled down the American ensign and ran up the rebel flag. No attention was paid to the summons, and the *Ariel* was pushed to her utmost speed.

She then sailed across our wake, took a position on our port quarter, about 400 yards distant, and fired two guns almost simultaneously, one shot passing over the hurricane deck, between the walking-beam and smoke-stack, and the other hitting the foremast, and cutting it half away.

A body of United States Marines, consisting of 120 men, passengers on board the *Ariel*, had been drawn up and armed; but the officers in command deemed it worse than folly to resist, as we could plainly see they were training a full broadside to bear upon us, and Capt. Jones gave orders to stop the ship and haul down the ensign.

A boat then put off to us, and the boarding officer, on coming aboard, at once assured the passengers that none should be molested, and that all baggage and private property should be respected. He then demanded the keys to the special-locker, together with all the ship's papers and letters, and informed the Captain he must be in readiness to go on board the *Alabama* with him, where he was detained as a hostage until the next day.

The money in the ship, amounting to $9,500, was taken off, and the prize crew, twenty in number, all well armed, put on board. The engine-room was taken in charge by two engineers from the *Alabama*. The officers and marines on board the *Ariel* were paroled, and their arms taken, as well as some belonging to the ship.

Both vessels lay off the Cape during the night and part of the next day. On the afternoon of the 8th our sails were thrown overboard and the steam-valve taken away, in order to prevent our escape should they give chase to any other vessel, as they were expecting to capture the *Champion* also, and had been lying in wait for several days at this point for that purpose. The same night our valve was returned, and the intention of landing us at St. Domingo changed to Kingston, Jam.

Both vessels were then headed for that place, and on the 9th inst., at 9 P. M., we arrived off Point Morant, about 40 miles from Kingston. Near this point the *Alabama* gave chase and boarded a vessel, from which some information was received, which induced Capt. Semmes to again change his mind, and take heavy bonds for the ship and cargo, permitting us to resume our voyage. The reason given was, that this vessel had reported yellow fever raging in Kingston, and he would not subject our passengers to its ravages; but we were afterward informed at Morant that no yellow fever had prevailed there for some time.

The conduct of these officers and crew of the *Alabama* in charge of this ship was extremely courteous. They were in regular communication with the United States, both by letters and papers, and were fully cognizant of our days of sailing, and that no cruisers were in those waters to intercept them. For this reason, the specie to come by the *Ariel* was left at Aspinwall, as Capt. Jones did not think it prudent to bring it.

ASPINWALL SPECIE.

Schepler	$900	Handy & Hoadley ..	1,670
Eiton & Munes	250	W. W. White & Co.	500
Total			$3,320

Additional Particulars of the Capture.

APPEARANCE OF THE ARIEL—STATEMENT OF PURSER WHEELER, ETC., ETC.

The *Ariel* is now lying at her dock, Pier No. 3, North River, where she arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All day yesterday she was the object of the most eager curiosity on the part of the public, and hundreds of persons visited her to witness for themselves the results of her encounter with the famous "290." Judging from her appearance, she received very mild treatment at the hands of the rebel privateer, and, considering how other vessels have been served, she may be regarded as extremely lucky. The only scars left on her by the pirate are the single round-shot through her foremast, which shows excellent marksmanship on the part of the rebel gunners, if nothing more. The shot was fired from the stern of the *Alabama* and passed directly through the centre of the foremast, about eight feet above the hurricane deck. The mast where the shot struck is about eighteen inches thick, and the shell passed through the iron rod which ran up on its side, and carried away just one-half of the mast, making a clean cut of about ten inches or a foot in length up and down. The missile that did the damage, as we learn from Purser F. A. Wheeler, was a 68-pound 8-inch shell. It was fired by Lieut. St. Clair, of South Carolina, who was among the rebel officers that subsequently boarded the *Ariel*, and who gave the information to Purser Wheeler. According to St. Clair's statement, it was only by the merest chance that the shot was not sent through the cabin. As the *Ariel* had not paid due respect to the other shots fired over her, he said he had resolved to put the next one through her hull, and had just aimed the gun in that direction and was about to fire, when Capt. Semmes said, "raise your gun a little, and if she don't stop then, we will give her a broadside." While elevating the range, in pursuance of this order, he caught sight of the foremast, and immediately sent the shell whizzing through its centre, as described above. The *Alabama* was only from 300 to 400 yards distant at the time, and had not the *Ariel* hauled down her flag immediately and hove to, the next shot from the pirate would doubtless have caused great destruction of life.

Mr. Wheeler says that when the *Alabama* was first discovered, the *Ariel* was about five miles from land on the east end of Cuba. Had they not been deceived by the American colors which floated from the *Alabama*, the *Ariel* would have had time to run in near enough to the land to [illegible]; but the Captain supposed it to be a friendly vessel until she fired her [illegible] and [illegible] the rebel flag, when it was too late to escape her.

The incidents of the capture, as detailed in the letter of our Panama correspondent, are so full as to leave little else to be added. The Purser and other officers, with whom our reporter conversed yesterday, confirm, in every particular, the facts as there stated. They all agree in saying that the officers and crew who boarded the *Ariel* from the *Alabama* conducted themselves in a gentlemanly manner, and took especial pains to allay the fears of the passengers. Officers Low, St. Clair and two engineers were the first to come on board the *Ariel*, and the first words spoken by Low were to assure the ladies that they need have no cause for alarm, and might consider themselves as safe from danger or insult as though they were in their own parlors. His remarks immediately restored quiet among the passengers, and in a very short time they were all talking and chatting together on the best of terms. Many of the passengers who were frightened nearly out of their wits when the rebels first came aboard, had got so bold before they left that they would salute them with—"How are you, secesh?" and such like expressions, which were always taken in good part. The privateers retained possession of the *Ariel* from 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 7th of December, to 11 P. M. on the 9th, when arrangements were effected between Capt. Jones and the rebel Captain, Semmes, for her release. These arrangements, as stated elsewhere, were, that Capt. Jones gave a bond to Capt. Semmes in the sum of $250,000, to be paid in thirty days *after the independence of the Confederate States is acknowledged by the U. S. Government.* This bond is of course binding upon the owner of the *Ariel*, Commodore Vanderbilt, and the agent of the line, Mr. Allen, yesterday had an interview with Capt. Jones, in which he entirely approved of the course he had taken. It was the most earnest desire of Capt. Jones to fight the *Alabama* rather than surrender, but as the *Ariel* only had one 12-pound rifle gun on board, the hopelessness of such a contest was evident to all. It was a great mortification to Capt. Jones to be compelled to haul down his flag, and the officers of the *Ariel* say he has been as cross as a bear ever since, but any other course, under the circumstances, would have been useless. Capt. Jones was yesterday confined to his bed at the Washington Hotel with illness, and was unable to receive any company except the agent of the Steamship Company, Mr. Allen. He was the only person who went on board the *Alabama* from the *Ariel*, and his statement may be found in full in our correspondence from Panama.

The Purser of the *Ariel* says he was informed by the rebel officers and crew who came on board the *Ariel* that the *Alabama* had a crew of 120 men, who were mostly English, and who were shipped *by the Government shipping master* in Liverpool, and *knew where they were going and for what purpose.* They left Liverpool in another steamer, and joined the *Alabama* at one of the Azores Islands. Before they came aboard of the *Alabama*, Capt. Semmes made a speech to them, in which he told them what business they were bound on, and said if there was any one among them who was not ready to stand by him through thick and thin, he wished him to signify it before they started. After listening to the address of Capt. Semmes, three of the men backed down, and refused to go on board the *Alabama*.

The rebel officers informed the Purser that Capt. Semmes had a wife and daughter in Cincinnati and another daughter in Philadelphia.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE BY THE ARIEL.

The Capture of the Ariel by the Alabama—The Incidents of the Occasion.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1862.

The principal topic of interest among us for the past few days, as you may well imagine, has been the boarding and robbery of the *Ariel* by the Confederate steamer "290," or *Alabama*. It is probable ere this you have had the main facts, so what I may write can be placed under the head of "further particulars." My facts I got from Com. Sartori and Capt. Jones.

On Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M., just as the passengers in the first cabin had sat down to dinner, a report was brought to Capt. Jones of "steam war ship in sight." No alarm was created by this announcement; Capt. Jones excusing himself to his dinner companions, said he would see what she was like. On ascending to the deck, the vessel was about four miles off, under Cape Maisi, and was just coming out of the sun-glare. She had an American flag flying, but Capt. Jones exclaimed: "If that isn't an English rig, you may shoot me!" He ordered his Engineer to put on all steam, thinking to run away from the suspected vessel. He soon saw that the bark was rapidly overhauling him, and in a few minutes she fired a blank shot. Capt. Jones paid no attention, but kept on his way. A moment after, the bark hoisted the Confederate flag, and bang! bang! two shells passed over the *Ariel*. One was an hundred-pound steel pointed missile, which explodes immediately on striking the object, but this shell fortunately passed over the vessel without touching her. The other, a round, common fuse shell, struck the foremast above the hurricane deck, cutting nearly its size from the mast.

In the meantime, the 140 officers and marines on board, under Major Garland, had been drawn up on the deck of the *Ariel*, with their arms, prepared for resistance. But the character of the craft having now been fully ascertained, and the futility of defence being clearly apparent, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Capt. Jones, who wanted to fight, and who declared he would never lower his flag so long as he could fight, the marines were disarmed and ordered below. Then the Stars and Stripes came down, and the *Ariel* surrendered. At this time the *Ariel* was going about 8½ knots—*fast*, for her—and the *Alabama* 11 knots, without sail, and only under 11 pounds of steam—so says Capt. Jones. Her fires had been banked, and less than an hour before the *Ariel* hauled down her flag, she had started them up. Capt. Semmes told Capt. Jones that under 17 pounds of steam he had made 13½ knots, but had never worked his steam up any higher, as he never had occasion to do so. He said he could make 15 knots under steam.

By 3 P. M., a boat from the *Alabama*, with twelve men, under the command of Lieut. Low, a young Georgian, the men armed with pistols and cutlasses, was alongside. At this time, the consternation and fright among the passengers, particularly among the women, was indescribable. The least many of them expected was to be robbed and then have their throats cut. The more prudent had hidden away their money, watches and jewelry, the best they could, and the more cunning had passed their personal articles of value into the hands of British and French passengers. Many who had sworn allegiance to Uncle Samuel, and who had eaten his salt for twenty years, suddenly forgot to aspirate their h's, and not one of the Jews could speak English. As Lieut. Low, in his neat uniform and bland smiling face, stepped on deck and politely lifted his cap, the fears began to slightly subside. The first thing he did was to assure the passengers that not a hair of their heads should be plucked out, and not a dollar of personal property taken.

Observing that there were United States officers and marines on board, Lieut. Low communicated with Capt. Semmes, and the latter ordered that Capt. Jones should come on board the *Alabama*. When Lieut. Low returned, he paroled all the officers and marines, the conditions being that they "should not serve the United States *in any manner* during the war." To a question of Capt. Sartori as to whether this prevented the marines and soldiers from serving in the forts of California, to which most of them were destined, he replied, "Yes—you are to do no service of any kind for your Government."

Lieut. Low called for the manifests, and finding [illegible] money on them, [illegible] possession of [illegible] treasury notes, belonging to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and $1,800 in silver for Nicaragua, belonging to [illegible], Esq., late United States Special Inspector of Customs in Panama, and to his American partner in Nicaragua, B. S. Lane, Esq. Being assured by Purser Wheeler that the *Ariel* had no letter mail, he did not overhaul the sacks, and so [illegible] nothing in that line was disturbed. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s sacks, the private sacks of the Panama Railroad Company, the South and Central American and Panama mails, and even the State Department sacks for the United States Consul at Aspinwall, containing his own correspondence and that for other Consuls, Ministers and naval officers, came safely to hand.

Lieut. Low ordered all the officers to give up their swords, and all the soldiers and marines their arms, and these were taken on board the *Alabama*. He compelled Capt. Jones to bond the ship for $125,000, the cargo for $123,000, and freight for $12,000, to be paid within 30 days after the establishment of the independence of the Confederate States.

The Lieutenant, before he left, ordered all the sails of the *Ariel* to be cut away and thrown overboard, but no other property was damaged or destroyed, save the liquors of the ship, and not a dollar's worth was taken out of her except the money. The liquors were destroyed by request of Capt. Sartori and Maj. Garland, as a precaution against their own men, who they feared might get at them in the confusion, and become unmanageable, now that their officers were disarmed. The heads of the whisky barrels were knocked in, and the liquors in the bar thrown overboard. In this connection, it may not be amiss to say that Capt. Semmes complained bitterly to Capt. Jones of the false reports he averred had been made by the commanders of some of the sailing vessels he had taken, particularly of the master of the *Lamplighter*, who reported that the first thing the officers and sailors demanded on boarding him was liquor. He said that not a drop of liquor was used by his men on that ship, but that it was destroyed immediately she was boarded for fear his men might get at it and make brutes of themselves.

Lieut. Low ordered the *Ariel* to keep company with the *Alabama*, and both ships steamed toward Jamaica. At night he again visited the *Ariel* and took away with him one of her steam-valves, so as to temporarily disable the engine. Of course, the *Ariel* drifted about, (it was calm weather,) and the *Alabama* left her to look for other prey. Capt. Jones was informed by Capt. Semmes that his passengers would be landed at a point on San Domingo, which has only a few huts, and is at a great distance from supplies. To this Capt. Jones earnestly remonstrated. "For God's sake, Capt. Semmes, don't leave us there!" exclaimed Capt. Jones. "What in Heaven's name are 250 persons—a third of them women and children—to live on there?" He then said he would land them in Jamaica, for he was determined to burn the ship. He said Vanderbilt had given one of the finest steamers in the world to the Government with which to run him down, and he would destroy everything of his he fell in with.

The next day, Monday, the valve was restored, and the *Ariel* ordered to keep company as before. Every little while the *Alabama* would dart off, leaving the *Ariel*, on perceiving a sail, give chase to her, and finding she was not American, returned to her game, which she was enabled to do, from the fact she could steam two miles to the *Ariel's* one. At night the valve was again taken out.

On Tuesday, the ships kept company, the *Alabama* occasionally going on a little cruise after Yankee crafts till half-past 10 at night, when they made a light on Jamaica. Capt. Semmes then informed Capt. Jones that he would not put his passengers on shore at Port Royal; as the yellow fever was prevailing there, but that he might proceed on his voyage.

At 6 in the morning, on Wednesday, Capt. Jones, having kept close in to land, spoke a branch pilot in Morant Bay, who agreed to take a letter to the Mayor of Morant, for the United States Consul at Kingston. Capt. Jones wrote to the Mayor, telling him it was very important the letter should be dispatched at once, and he has no doubt the Consul got the paper by 12 o'clock same day. Neither the pilot or the Mayor were informed of the contents of the letter, or of the occurrences here detailed. If the Consul is not afraid of taking responsibilities, as he should not be, in such important matters, he chartered a vessel, and a steam one, if possible, to take the news to Santiago de Cuba, a short distance from which there is a telegraph to Havana, and where there may have been some United States war-steamers.

All the officers and passengers I have talked with say that Lieut. Law acted in the most gentlemanly, and even courteous manner, and Capt. Jones says the same of Capt. Semmes. In fact, all the *Ariel's* folks appear to have been perfectly fascinated and enchanted by Lieut. Law. He soothed the ladies, patted the children on the head, kissed the ugliest looking as well as the prettiest babies, and made himself generally agreeable. He told Com. Sartori he did only his duty in molesting the *Ariel*, and remarked, "You, Capt. Sartori, would do the same thing were your country treated so outrageously as mine has been." He allowed Capt. Sartori to keep a favorite fowling-piece he had with him, and did many other gracious things.

All great villains, if they are smart, are courteous. Had the 100 pound shell gone through the *Ariel*, the passengers, what there would have been left of them, would have thought differently of their captor.

Capt. Semmes, in his conversation with Capt. Jones, talked a good deal about the pacific, and knew all about our ships-of-war there. Capt. Jones thinks that when the West Indies gets too hot for him, he will turn up in our waters here, but I think not. He might make a raid upon our whalers, and he says he is particularly anxious to cripple New-England men—but the facilities for such business as his are much less on the Pacific than on the Atlantic. The thing that seemed to trouble him most, was the impossibility of his burning Vanderbilt's ship, which he could not do on account of the passengers. The fact is, he had won an elephant in a raffle. He could not drop them down in any desert place, and he knew he could not land them in Kingston, or in the port of any powerful nation.

Capt. Semmes told Capt. Jones that he coaled last at Martinique—that when he left port the *San Jacinto* trained a gun upon him, when the fort immediately trained her guns upon the *San Jacinto*, and she desisted from the attack.

I wouldn't like to say that Capt. Semmes is a fool, in the face of many evidences to the contrary, but in scaring his bird before she got fat, he has lost the chance of a good dinner a little later. Had he waited till the *Ariel* returned, he might have got a million or so of dollars from her. Now she will not give him a chance. And while he was fiddling with the *Ariel* he lost the *Champion*, which passed through the Islands on the 9th.

The marines and sailors one hundred in number, went to San Francisco on the 13th on the *Constitution*, it being probable they will be exchanged soon. The Panama Contingent, 24 in number, will go as passengers to San Francisco on the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*, and wait for an exchange.

The names of the officers paroled are: Maj. Addison Garland; Capt. David M. Cohen; First Lieut. Edward McBirney; First Lieut. W. H. McKean; First Lieut. F. H. Corrie; Second Lieut. A. W. Ward; Second Lieut. C. Daniel; Com. Conrad Sartori, of United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*; Lieut. Tecumseh Steece, United States Navy.

Capt. Jones leaves behind about $600,000 in specie, and in so doing acts under advice of Hon. David K. Cartter, United States Minister Resident at Bolivia; Francis W. Rice, United States Consul at Aspinwall; Col. A. R. McKee, United States Consul at Panama; Wm. Parker, Superintendent Panama Railroad Company; Lieutenant-Commanding United States brig *Bainbridge*; Lieut. Doyle, Commanding United States ship *Warren*, and merchants of repute and standing on the Isthmus.

— A Grand Juror in Peoria, Illinois, who was taking active measures for the suppression of individual shinplasters, was surprised a few days since by having one of his intended victims, who was on the stand as a witness, submit to the jury some specimens of this currency which he had himself issued.

PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Retaliatory Policy Fully Inaugurated.

Gen. Butler to be Executed for the Hanging of Mumford.

Fulmination Against Slaves Found in Arms and Officers Commanding Them.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, 1862, by Gen. Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New-Orleans, for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the United States forces, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view of retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under the sanction of the authorities of the United States;

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter,) another letter was, on the 2d of August last, (1862,) addressed by Gen. Lee, under my instructions, to Gen. Halleck, renewing the inquiries in relation to the execution of the said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact was true, and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States;

And whereas, an answer, dated on the 7th of August last, 1862, was addressed to Gen. Lee by Gen. H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "No authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that Gen. Lee should be duly informed thereof;

And whereas, on the 28th of November last, (1862,) another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by Robert Ould, Confederate agent for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut.-Col. W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanation promised in the said letter of Gen. Halleck, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined;

And whereas, a letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut.-Col. Ludlow apprized the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of the 19th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States, and whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed and no answer has been received;

And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New-Orleans by the forces under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of said city;

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for these crimes;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he shall no longer be considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging.

And I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole, before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

And whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law, or the usage of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor, with hard chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses:

Others have been submitted to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy:

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged in general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one especially on an island of barren sand under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war, who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines levied and collected under threats of imprisonment at hard labor with ball and chain. The entire population of New-Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invader of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, and even to lone and aged women, and to helpless children: and after being ejected from their homes, and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New-Orleans until their owners would consent to share their crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers, and when such consent has been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of United States soldiers. Where that partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal:

And even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by their owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent general order, number 91, the entire property in that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to [illegible] all the other personal property, and bring the same to New-Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions, and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has effected to be enforced through the agency of civil officials:

And finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding the horrors and most merciless atrocities of savages;

And whereas, the officers under command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated;

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declarations, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeal to the law of nations, the dictates of reason, and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution;

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of redressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order,

First—That all the commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

Second—That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated when captured as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

Third—That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

Fourth—That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving in company with said slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the City of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,
J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

Comments of the English Press on American Affairs.

The mails by the steamship *Europa* reached this City from Boston, yesterday morning, and we give below such extracts from our files as we can find room for this morning.

The steamship *Glasgow* also arrived at this port yesterday, but her advices are anticipated by those of the *Europa*.

THE PRESIDENT'S ABOLITION PROCLAMATION.

The following circular has been issued to the ministers of all religious denominations by the London Emancipation Society:

LONDON EMANCIPATION SOCIETY, No. 65 Fleet-street, E. C., Dec. 9.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: We beg very respectfully to urge upon you the propriety of giving prominence to the subject of negro emancipation in the religious services, which, in this country at least, always herald the advent of a new year. President Lincoln has appointed the 1st of January, 1863, as the day on which, by virtue of the powers vested in him, American Slavery is to be abolished in the rebel States. That day will form the commencement of a new era in American history—an era in which the whole power and authority of the Federal Government will be employed, for the first time, to effect the overthrow of a system that embodies in itself every iniquity known to man. It is, therefore, we think, a day eminently worthy of special recognition on the part of the great religious communities of England. Every section of the Christian public cannot fail to rejoice in the prospect of the slave's deliverance, and to pray that Divine Providence may bless the efforts of those who are endeavoring to uproot at once and for all an institution which has sought to degrade to the level of brutes four millions of human beings. We ask, then, that in your New-Year's services, the bondmen of the Southern States may be specially remembered, and that in every church and chapel throughout Great Britain, an aspiration for their speedy release from captivity may rise to a just Heaven.

We do not appeal to you from any political motive, or for any mere party object. We ask only that, in this crisis of the negro's fate, you will remember them that are in bonds as bound with them. Many among the slaves and oppressed colored people of America are now looking to England for some token of her good will. Let us give it to them at a time when it will excite the deepest gratitude on their part, and exert the greatest influence on the public opinion of the United States, both North and South.

In America, at the present time, the real opinion of this country is grievously misunderstood. There are many in both sections of the republic who imagine that we have departed from the faith of our fathers. The enemies of human freedom, and of the pure religion of Christ, exult in the belief that the spirit of Clarkson, of Wilberforce, and of Fowell Buxton, has become extinct in the breasts of their successors; that the immortal principles which were embodied in the Acts abolishing the slave-trade and West India slavery have ceased to be dear to us as a nation. This should not be. To allow such an impression any longer to exist, to give color to it by a seeming apathy in the cause of the negro and to the traditions of an illustrious past, is to cast dishonor upon the character and the religion of England. To you, then, we make our appeal; to you who are the successors, and even in many instances the colleagues and friends of that noble band of ministers and churches, to whose labors far more than to those of statesmen or political parties the abolition of Slavery in the British colonies must be attributed. We beg of you to render now, as far as you may be able, the same service to humanity which you rendered in that great struggle, and, by the expression of your religious feeling in the way we have indicated, to hasten the day when Slavery and caste shall cease to pollute the soil of America. Signed on behalf of the Committee,

WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman.
F. W. CHESSON, Secretary.

JEFF. DAVIS' PROCLAMATION FORESHADOWED.

From the London Standard, Dec. 11.

Let the Democrats compel Mr. Lincoln to make war like the chief of a constituted Government, and not like the head of a tribe of savages, and redeem the fame of their country, which is sullied every day by crimes which surprise and disgust the civilized world.

It is high time that something of this kind should be done, for there is every reason to fear that murders in cold blood, which have hitherto been the exception, are likely to become the rule of the war. As yet the Confederates have shed no blood save on the field of battle. The Northerners have committed several disgraceful assassinations, all of which, except the most recent, our Americanizing contemporaries seem to have forgotten. There was the murder of Mr. Mumford, at New-Orleans; there were a score of murders at Nashville; there were citizens of Missouri shot in front of their own homes and in presence of their families; and last, there was that atrocious murder at Palmyra, for which even the *Daily News* fails to find any excuse or palliation. At last the Confederate Government is forced to threaten reprisals. We are surprised to find that the organ of the American Embassy disputes their right to do so, and still more surprised that it should pretend to expect that Mr. Lincoln will bring the assassin McNeil to justice. If the Federal Government intended to hang that officer, it has had time to do so; and it has done nothing. And if it do not intend to punish him, what can Mr. Davis do but retaliate? Our cotemporary says that retaliation would be murder; but he cannot be so childishly ignorant as to believe what he says. Retaliation is the law of war; the right and the duty of a belligerent who finds that his enemy cannot otherwise be induced to conform to the usages of war-making nations. It is the punishment which international law prescribes for crimes like McNeil's, as hanging is the punishment which our municipal law awards to criminals of the same class, and the General who executes reprisals, and the Government which orders them, are but the ministers of the law, as are the Judge and the executioner who rid the world of the McNeils, Butlers and Turchins of private life. In ordering that if the murderer of Palmyra be not surrendered reprisals shall be made, President Davis is only performing a painful duty which he could not any longer avoid.

CONFEDERATE RETALIATION.

From the London Times.

To brave and earnest men all things are possible; and the world has no doubt that even out of this terrible trial, [illegible] and a servile insurrection will be added to the force of invading armies, the nation which Mr. Jefferson Davis has created will still at the end of the campaign come out a nation. They have, however, a fearful ordeal to go through, and the only consolation to them is that if they survive it, as we believe they will, it must be the last.

[illegible] in its various forms of civilization, will not be able to endure more than one more chapter of this war. The new aspect of its horrors is more appalling than any it has yet presented. The wholesale confiscation of half a continent by a single [illegible] murders at New-Orleans were also strong measures; Gen. Pope's system of living upon the plunder of a defenceless country was another [illegible] measure; but the greatest excess of all was the murder in cold blood by Gen. McNeil of those ten men in Missouri. If reprisal once begins, it is impossible to foresee the end of it. [illegible] and Mr. Davis will go on hanging their prisoners of war until nothing is left to do but to hang and slay without quarter. The North seem to be hurrying on their heavy iron-clad fleet to scare the European Powers from interference. [illegible] England has certainly no desire to interfere by force, as England has abundantly shown, at a time when Federal America had no navy, when an order to our Admiral on the station would have scattered the blockading ships, and created a free barter of arms for cotton, we never thought of taking such an advantage of our power. [illegible] —neither more nor less—to mix in the contest. But we cannot look on long at a war of reprisals such as that which *Gen. McNeil has commenced, which Mr. Jefferson Davis is about to continue, and which the Federal American Press seem prepared to accept.* It may be, as the American papers intimate, that any offer of mediation would be met on the part of the Washington Government with a defiance which will leave Europeans no doubt what will be the result—which we presume means insult, defiance, and war; but if they insist on their right to fight, they must learn to fight like human beings. *Even we, who "do not fight for an idea," might have to join in a crusade to put down atrocities* [illegible].

LATEST VIA THE EUROPA.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 13.

A letter from a Paris correspondent in the *Independance Belge* comments in the following terms upon the impression produced in the French capital by the account of the reception accorded in America to the offer of mediation by the Emperor's government.

"The Government received dispatches yesterday from M. Mercier, our Minister at Washington. Their contents have not yet been made public; but if one may judge from private letters coming from New-York it may reasonably be supposed that the information conveyed to the Ministry possesses very great interest. As might have been foreseen, a portion of the Democratic [illegible] against foreign interference than even the Republicans themselves. It has [illegible] more vociferously than ever war to the knife for the reestablishment of the old Union. * * * * A journal of the Republican Party displays astonishing vigor. It talks of nothing less than declaring war upon France and her accomplices, England [illegible]; this paper is led away by strange illusions; the formidable quarrel of North and South is nothing but a petty disagreement ready to give place to the most cordial unanimity against the pretensions of the foreigner. The pretension for making two pacific propositions by a declaration of war is easily to be found. Forty-thousand men are to be sent under Banks to Texas. Then President Lincoln, employing intervention to counteract intervention, will propose to France mediation between her and Mexico; if France refuses Banks' troops will join those of Juarez. The end of all this is to be the acquisition of all the northern Provinces of Mexico, without purchase, for the benefit of the United States. All this is, after all, nothing but a Yankee fanfaronade, still the language in which it is couched is not to be despised, for it is the expression of the dispositions of the actual majority of American Unionists, and displays the [illegible] embarrassments into which we should cast ourselves, if by an adventurous policy we should attempt to impose decisive action upon our scheme of amicable intervention. No doubt the minds of many are by this time calmed, but the effect is already produced, and will only grow in tenacity."

ST. PETERSBURGH, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of to-day, in reply to an article of *La France*, says:

"We repeat that Russia was the first to take up her ground on the Greek question upon the treaty and protocol of 1830. No candidate for the throne of Greece has been put forward by Russia, [illegible] and from her sympathy for nationalities and co-religionists. Her main desire is the establishment of tranquillity, based upon the conciliation of interests, and the passions of political parties. As one of the means of achieving this end, Russia recommends for the present the establishment of the balance of influence of the different European Powers."

VIENNA, Saturday, Dec. 13.

The Upper House adopted the Budget to-day precisely as voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The Emperor in person will close the session on Thursday next.

—It is authoritatively denied that Mr. Thurlow Weed has disposed of any part of his interest in the Albany *Evening Journal* to Mr. H. H. Van Dyck.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 1862. 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Boole, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, Alderman Boole moved that the minutes be corrected, by making it appear that the whole subject, relating to the proposed donation to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, be referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

The minutes, as amended, were approved.

PETITION.

By Alderman Chipp—

Petition of S. N. Dodge to have stage route in Eighth and Ninth avenues removed to some other street.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in Forty-second-street, south side, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Board, with resolution amendatory of resolution and ordinance for well and pump in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which communication was received, and the resolution attached thereto adopted.

This communication was made to the Board of Aldermen this day, and referred to the Finance Committee of said Board:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Commissioners of the Central Park respectfully represent to your Honorable Body, that from the period of their organization, more than five years since, they have devoted themselves to the prosecution of the work committed to their charge, endeavoring so to carry it on that, as far as practicable, the Park should be available to the public while the work was in progress, a course attended with some inconveniences, yet calculated to gratify the public demand for the facilities it has afforded.

For more than three of these five years the public use and enjoyment of the Park has been continuous.

The results that have already been attained in the Park are before the public.

Above One Hundred and Second-street, the work cannot be proceeded with economically, until the question is settled, whether the land between One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street is to be added to the Park.

For well-known reasons the proceedings for acquiring this land were discontinued nearly two years since.

Nearly three years ago the Legislature of the State placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Park a fund for its construction, which they have endeavored to use with careful economy, and in the strict line of their duty, avoiding studiously any interference with other departments, and in affairs for which they are not responsible; of this fund there remains unissued and unexpended a balance of eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars.

By the terms of the law, the Commissioners of the Park were entitled to receive this sum of eight hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars during this present year, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, now just expiring. They have not yet received of this balance one dollar.

The Commissioners of the Park believe that if they are not obstructed in the conduct of their work by reason of delays in receiving the moneys appropriated for the Park, the balance will be sufficient for its completion.

They expect to ask for no more money than that which was three years ago set apart for this purpose.

Up to this day the total sum expended in the construction of the Park is three millions five hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents.

To avoid any misapprehension, it will, perhaps, not be amiss to state that the total cost of the land for the Park (in the taking of which the Commissioners of the Park had no voice) was three million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-seven cents.

Adding to which the above-mentioned sum of expenditures, (three million, five hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents,) shows the total cost of land and improvements to be seven millions three hundred and eighty-four thousand and eighty-four dollars and twelve cents.

The Honorable the Board of Councilmen, on the seventeenth day of October last, passed a resolution authoriz-

[illegible]

Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

Comptroller of the Park. WALDO HUTCHINS.

REPORT.

[illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—[illegible]

[illegible]

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate to this Board the complete figures of the canvasses of the November and December elections of eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Whereas, We have learned with deep regret of the death of Major William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, while gallantly leading his troops in the charge on the rebel batteries; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the City of New-York to sympathize with the families, and honor the memories of the heroic men from here, who have given their lives for the maintenance of the Union, and the preservation of our free institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council and People of the City of New-York tender to the widow, family and friends of Major William Horgan their condolence in this their melancholy bereavement; and further

Resolved, That in token of our high appreciation of the bravery of Major Horgan as a soldier and citizen, the Committee on National Affairs be, and they are hereby, directed to make arrangements for and take charge of the funeral at the expense of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the Common Council be and they are hereby directed to attend the funeral of Major Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Alderman Boole moved to amend the last resolution by striking therefrom the word "directed," and insert in lieu thereof the word "requested."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution as amended were adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of the Central Park relative to the contract of said [illegible]

Alderman Boole moved that the communication be received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Alderman Froment moved to amend such motion by adding thereto the words "and published at length in all the papers employed by the Corporation."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Allen, Froment, Farley—4.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell—11.

And the motion that the communication be received and referred to the Committee on Finance was agreed to.

(Alderman Smith was here called to the Chair.)

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved to take up the veto of His Honor the Mayor of the resolution that the salary of the Register of Water Rents be increased to two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the salary of the Deputy Register and Clerk of the Aqueduct Board, and Chief Clerk to the Register, to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of the President of the Croton Aqueduct Board be increased to the sum of five thousand dollars per annum.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that said resolution be adopted, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Froment—1.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Streets, concurring with the Board of Councilmen to renumber Thirty-ninth-street between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was adopted.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of two hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 4521, [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

John E. Morton vs. Timothy C. Morton.—The plaintiff brings this action to obtain a divorce [illegible]

[illegible]

Clinton and Crane for the motion; Harrington and Grief opposed.

Decisions.

Mason vs. King.—Order appealed from modified. See opinion of the Court. Opinion by Bosworth.

Frost et al. vs. Ferris et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs, to abide event. Opinion by Robertson.

Schieb et al. vs. Sturgis et al.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Bosworth.

Phelps vs. Ware et al.—Appeal discharged, with $10 costs. Opinion by Bosworth.

The Continental Bank vs. Bramhall.—Demurrer overruled, and judgment appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Robertson.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Pignolet vs. Geer et al.—Motion denied, with costs. (Papers left at the Clerk's office.)

Lawrence vs. Darby.—Motion denied.

Metz vs. Charles.—Order granted.

Furniss vs. Sheard.—The same.

Before Justice White.

Helen L. McNaught vs. John McNaught.—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange......Dec. 27, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Dec. 29—A. M.

The capture of the *Ariel*, and the consequent alarm about our Specie receipts from California, will be productive of much less inconvenience and mischief than the public may at first [illegible] San Francisco direct to England for New-York [illegible] Southampton and the Vanderbilt line to New-York. If the whole were sent by the former, and drawn against from New-York, as about one-half is now drawn against, the difference would not be important to our General Specie movement. It would simply save the transhipment of so much Gold from New-York to England. The great house of Messrs. Rothschild, than whom no Bankers in the world understand so thoroughly the Exchanges in Gold and Silver, have for many years adopted this course. Their correspondent at San Francisco, Mr. Davidson, ships Gold and Silver Bullion by the Pacific Mail for the Isthmus and thence by the West India steamers to London. He draws his Exchange to a corresponding amount on Messrs. August Belmont & Co., correspondents of the Rothschilds in this City, who in turn make their bills on London. The settlement of trade balances between San Francisco and Europe requires very little Specie. Practically, therefore, the shipments referred to are to cover Exchange made on the Atlantic States. Other Bankers, like Wells, Fargo & Co., who already insure their Gold in London, will doubtless avail of the English flag from the Isthmus, and instead of selling Gold for this market, will be sellers of Bills on London. The difference will be against the Vanderbilt line of steamers on the Atlantic side in the loss of the freight on Gold. The difference to the Pacific Mail Company as Gold carriers will be unimportant. When the Cotton ports are reopened, and turn the Exchanges against England, the Gold must again come to New-York, but that will not be until after the ocean is cleared of such pirates as the *Alabama*, and our Currency restored to the Specie-paying basis. The shipments of Gold from California are now altogether equal to, if not rather ahead of, the corresponding season last year. The shipments of Silver Bullion very much larger. The latter go, in a considerable measure, to China direct, as the Bullion would finally go to China or British India if first sent to London. The inconvenience from the present disaster may be temporarily embarrassing to the receivers of Gold in this market, but the remedy cannot be delayed very long.

The trade of the past week was moderately active, for the season. The City shopping trade unusually so. The return of the Christmas holidays has seldom brought with it so much liberality, not to say extravagance, in shopping for presents. The Dry Goods people, the Jewellers, Booksellers, Clothiers, &c., all report to this effect. This speaks well for the rewards of labor and business through the expiring year. The import entries of the week are on a fair scale. The Customs, although embraced in five business days, are on the increase, and at this and the other ports have absorbed about $1,000,000 of the old issue of United States Notes. The amount still out will, as estimated some weeks ago, fall to about $10,000,000 by the second week in January.

The Money affairs of the week were partially excited by the conflicting rumors of the financial programme in Congress. But on Friday and Saturday the rough outlines of the Bills prepared at the Treasury and drafted by a portion of the Ways and Means Committee who remain in Washington during the Congressional recess, were made public, and as both point to the inevitable issue of United States Notes of Circulation, as part of the scheme for raising $900,000,000 for the service of the next eighteen months, Wall-street became pretty well satisfied that no serious attempt to float any considerable portion of the new Loans can be made, with the hope of creditable success, or to pay off the present arrearages due to the Army in the field, without this important auxiliary. The Bill said to be prepared for the Ways and Means Committee contemplates a *leeway*, so to speak, of $300,000,000, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, by providing first $300,000,000 in 6 ℔ cent. Loans; secondly, $300,000,000 in 6 ℔ cent. Treasury paper; and, thirdly, $300,000,000 in United States Notes of lawful tender, the last two being convertible and reconvertible into each other, under regulations of the Department, according to the exigencies of the public service and the condition of the public credit in the Money Market. The plan is not only devised with ability, but with an eye single to making the immense appropriations for the service of the next eighteen months at all times available without delay or embarrassment to the Treasury, and without the undue sacrifice of the public credit. The Bill of the Secretary proposes $900,000,000 in any or all of the forms now authorized by the Acts of the present Congress, including United States Notes for Circulation, but his expressed wish, we believe, is that the Committee of Ways and Means shall apportion the sums to be raised each way, which they will probably do, in something like the above form, and without embracing the further employment of 7.30 ℔ cent. paper convertible into long Stock.

The market for Money became very easy on the Street after Christmas Day, at 6 ℔ cent., at call or on short notice. On Saturday, some large tenders of Money at this rate were declined by the Brokers, except on 30 or 60 days' notice. The distribution of Dividends, about $6,000,000 in Gold for account of the United States, and States of New-York, Illinois and (perhaps) Ohio, and $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 by other States, Railway Corporations, Banks, &c., will probably add to the general ease in the market. The price of Gold Coin, which left off on Saturday week 132¾, fell back to 132@131¼, but returned on Saturday to 132¾, and finally closed 132½ ℔ cent.

[illegible]

The Stock speculation before Christmas Day, and also on Friday, was rather adverse to the market, on account of the rumors referred to above from Washington, and a good many shares were made on the calculation that the Secretary of the Treasury would not embrace in his scheme of finance the alternative of a further issue of United States Notes for Circulation. On Saturday, however, the market turned upward again, and a very large speculative business was done at both the Old and Public Boards. The excitement at the 1 o'clock session of the Public Board was unusually marked, the sales of the Railway Stocks amounting to 19,200 shares. The business of the afternoon session of the Old Board was also very active, at a corresponding advance, and to this was added 7,000 or 8,000 Shares at the closing session at 4 o'clock of the Public Board. The Government Securities did not participate in the general buoyancy, being adversely influenced by rumors of the immediate pressing wants of the Treasury. The market otherwise closed strong.

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	104½
Merchants'	[illegible]	East River	91
Mechanics'	107¼	Market	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	105¾
Butchers' & Drovers'	115	Continental	90
Bank of New-York	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Broadway	150	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Mercantile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Exchange	95	Park	105
Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving	79		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are in very firm request, and most descriptions but sparingly offered:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $553,335 57, (including for Customs, $96,000;) payments, $818,019 44; balance, $6,132,133 58.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,967,024 against $2,160,013 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,457,636, against $4,295,653 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $296,000.

The Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, published a few days since, for eleven months of the calendar year, make the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of $1,313,000 in Foreign Gold and Silver, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1862	$160,667,000
Add four weeks in December	9,657,045
Total to date, 1862	$170,325,045
Against same time, 1861	[illegible]
Increase since Jan. 1	[illegible]

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$147,667,000
Add four weeks in December	[illegible]
Total to date, 1862	$156,314,411
Against same time, 1861	137,292,806
Increase since Jan. 1	$18,921,605

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	$55,765,000
Add since 1st December	4,638,000
Total to date, 1862	$60,403,000
Against same time, 1861	4,018,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$56,385,000

The Panama Company have declared their usual quarterly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent. The Metropolitan Bank declares 4 ℔ cent. for the half year; the Bank of Commerce, 3½; the Park, 4; Continental, 3; Farmer's Trust, 4; Stonington Road, 4; Terre Haute and Richmond, 7. The Terre Haute and Alton Company, as reorganized, advertise to cash both the January and April coupons on their First Mortgage, and the February coupon on the Second Mortgage at the Bank of North America.

The Cunard Boston steamer, from England, Dec. 13, brings the following quotations:

[illegible]

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 10th of December gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,093,524	Increase	£16,615
Public Deposits	5,490,519	Increase	295,150
Other Deposits	13,572,459	Decrease	79,460
Gov't Securities	11,064,517	Increase	50,000
Other Securities	19,209,955	Decrease	63,286
Notes unemployed	9,238,575	Increase	348,755

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,350,880, being a decrease of £463,405, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £14,828,063, showing a decrease of £101,571, when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

COAL—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of this morning says: [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—North River is in active request [illegible]

HOPS—New Crop continue in moderate demand [illegible]

HIDES—Receipts have been moderate [illegible]

IRON—Has been quoted firm, but inactive, in this market. [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—Rockland is in demand [illegible]

LUMBER—A good inquiry exists for Eastern Spruce and Pine at very firm prices, in view of the light supplies available.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls. [illegible]

Hog Trade of Chicago, from Oct. 1 till Dec. 21, 1862.

[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SKINS—The week's sales have been light [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—Sales: 450 Hhds. New Orleans [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WHALEBONE—Is inactive, at former quotations.

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and depressed. For Liverpool—There were taken 200 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℔ bbl. [illegible] For London—[illegible] For Glasgow—50 boxes Bacon at 35s. ℔ ton. [illegible]

Movements of European Steamers.

[illegible]

Departure of Domestic Mails.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT [illegible]

GREAT GOLD JEWELRY [illegible]

the stock of one of the largest manufacturers.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 and 31, at 10 Broadway, at 11 o'clock each day. The stock consists in part of

CORAL FULL AND ONE-HALF SETS,

MOSAIC AND TURQUOISE,

[illegible] CAMEO,

ORIENTAL GARNET AND PEARL,

[illegible]

LADIES' ENAMELED AND [illegible]

CHATELAINES AND VEST CHAINS,

[illegible]

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.

ALSO, A SMALL COLLECTION BY MR. ROSSITER.

BY D. W. IVES & CO.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, [illegible]

[illegible]

TWENTY PAINTINGS BY MR. ROSSITER,

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF JEWELRY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHARD DENNIS, Administrator.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

By HENRY WOOD & CO.

PEREMPTORY SALE—GREEK SLAVE.

On MONDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, [illegible]

A PERFECT COPY OF POWERS' GREEK SLAVE.

[illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway,

A STOCK OF FANCY GOODS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

[illegible]

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c.

By EDWARD SCHENCK.—This day, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, [illegible]

ALSO,

ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

CLOSING SALE OF WINES, SEGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 29, [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOODS & CO.—PEREMPTORY SALE of elegant cabinet and ornamental curiosities from Japan, China, and other oriental nations, suitable for New-Year's presents.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, Dec. 29 and 30, at 11 o'clock each day, [illegible]

Catalogues ready and goods on view on morning of sale, No. 480 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 130 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, [illegible]

[illegible]

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, [illegible] ELEGANT BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, PARIAN FIGURES, MUSICAL BOXES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ORMOLU and GILT GOODS, RICH SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

TO HENRY PARRY, AND ALL WHOM it may concern, notice is hereby given that I will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, [illegible]

WM. H. SCHERMERHORN, Executor.

New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! [illegible]

"Monitor's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. [illegible]

Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.

[illegible] No. 390 Bowery [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL FACES—WHAT IS THE MEANING of [illegible]

[illegible] PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL [illegible]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 29, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—[illegible]'s Picnic.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Bloomerism; or, The Magnetic Prince and Pretty Peasant.

WALLACK'S—The Inventive Husband.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A Grand Promenade Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Colleen Bawn; or, The Brides of Garryowen, every hour. [illegible]'s Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Mason and Locksmith.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Camels, [illegible]

PALACE OF MUSIC-HALL—[illegible]

NEW HALL OF ART (No. [illegible] Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—New Year's Festival.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The mystery of the Banks' expedition is now entirely cleared up. By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamships *Roanoke* and *Potomac*, the first from New-Orleans on the 18th and the second on the 19th inst., we learn of its arrival at that city, where Gen. Banks has established his headquarters as Commander of the Department of the Gulf—Gen. Butler being superseded by him. Our special correspondence this morning gives full details of all that has transpired, from the time Gen. Banks left New-York on board the *North Star*, to the date of the sailing of the *Potomac*, including the General Order of farewell issued by Gen. Butler to his soldiers, and the proclamation of Gen. Banks on assuming command. The first duty assigned to Gen. Banks is the opening of the Mississippi, in conjunction with the expedition going down the river from Cairo, and already a portion of his forces had gone to Baton Rouge and taken possession of that city, and preparations were being made for an attack on the rebel fortifications at Port Hudson, fifteen miles above—unless, indeed, the rebels had already evacuated that point, which was rumored in New-Orleans when the *Potomac* left. A report was also in circulation that Vicksburgh had been evacuated; but this is probably an error, as we should ere this have heard of such an occurrence by way of Memphis and Cairo. [The change in Commanders in the Department—which, by the way, now includes Texas—of course created considerable excitement in New-Orleans. Gen. Butler had appointed a day for the reception of his friends, and was expected to leave for New-York on Tuesday, the 23d inst., on board the *North Star*.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Ariel*, which arrived at this port from Aspinwall on Saturday night, on her outward trip, was captured by the pirate *Alabama* on the 7th inst., near the east end of Cuba. She was detained until the 10th inst., and then allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a ransom bond in the sum of $228,000. She had on board a quantity of arms and ammunition, which was taken out by the *Alabama*, and a detachment of one hundred and twenty marines who were paroled. Among other plunder taken was $8,000 in "greenbacks" belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co. The pirate seems to have overtaken the *Ariel* with the greatest ease.

The rebel schooner *[illegible]*, 67 tons, 5 days from Mobile, arrived at Havana on the 21st inst., with cotton. She reports that the steamer *Florida* (*alias Oreto*) had got out of Mobile with 100 men on board, having passed the blockade during the night.

Twenty-five hundred rebel cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, attacked our forces at Dumfries, on Saturday afternoon, and after a brisk fight of some three hours were repulsed, and retreated toward Warrenton, our cavalry in pursuit. Our loss was slight. It is believed that the rebels subsequently encountered a portion of Gen. Slocum's command, at Wolf River, as cannonading was heard in that direction. We also have a rumor that the rebels yesterday surprised a party of our cavalry at Occoquan, this side of Dumfries, and captured several supply wagons.

Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany, in a private letter written from Washington, states that the army is about to make an important movement—the character of which, however, he is not at liberty to mention. Dr. Swinburne, it will be recollected, left home, immediately after the battle of Fredericksburgh, for the scene of that disastrous conflict, to render gratuitous service to the wounded.

Jeff. Davis has issued a proclamation which exceeds in mendacity and savageness all which have preceded it. It is directed against Gen. Butler and his officers; against all officers found in arms with slaves, and against all slaves found "in insurrection." He starts off with a preamble with an infinite number of *whereases*—in the very first one of which he tells an untruth, in stating that Mumford was hung by Gen. Butler for pulling down an American flag in New Orleans before the city was occupied by the United States forces—and ends with ordering—first, that Butler and all his commissioned officers are to be hung when caught; second, that the privates under his command, not being free agents, will be paroled according to the usages of war; third, that all slaves captured in arms shall be delivered to the authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to law; and fourth, that a like course shall be taken with all commissioned officers found serving with slaves.

Another demonstration on the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been made by the guerilla John Morgan. He entered Glasgow on Wednesday with a force of three thousand cavalry. He was opposed by three companies of the Second Michigan cavalry, but the latter finally fell back to Munfordsville. On Thursday the rebels, who had advanced to Bear Wallow, near Cave City, were attacked by a force of our troops and driven off, after damaging the railroad to some extent at Glasgow Junction. Several rebels were captured during the skirmish.

General Rosecrans has issued an order for the stoppage of all boats now in the vicinity of the falls at Louisville, and their detention until further orders.

The rebel General Jeff. Thompson is back again to his old "stamping ground." He is reported to be at Pocahontas, Ark., with between five and six thousand infantry, mostly Missouri and Arkansas troops, besides two regiments of cavalry and one battery. Pocahontas is near the Missouri State line, below Pilot Knob.

Thirty-seven rebel prisoners arrived in Wheeling [illegible]. The Intelligencer gives the following particulars [illegible]:

"About the first of the present month Gen. Crook, commanding at Brownstown, in West Virginia, dispatched Major [illegible] of the Twenty-eighth Ohio regiment, on a scouting party. They marched one hundred and sixty miles, and fell in with the traitor Floyd, whom they drove across the Big Sandy river into Kentucky. They also burned the town of Logan, along with the residence and other buildings of the late Secretary; broke up a gang of bushwhackers, and finally returned with thirty-seven prisoners and about a hundred cattle. The prisoners were in charge of Capt. Kennedy, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. Crook, who turned them over to the Provost-Marshal at the Athenæum. Capt. Kennedy also brought with him three or four deserters from different regiments."

Five thousand Germans have notified Hon. Eli Thayer that they are willing to settle in Florida upon the terms of his plan of restoring that State to the National Government. One thousand of these Germans now reside in St. Louis, Mo.

There will be a large amount—over seventy millions—due the army in the course of a week, and there are rumors that Mr. Chase will endeavor to secure the sum by means of a loan.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the steamship *Roanoke*, which touched at Havana on her trip from New-Orleans, we receive an important document bearing on the present condition of affairs in Mexico, which we translate. It is the manifesto of the Representatives of the States of Mexico in Congress assembled against the French invasion, and an appeal to the Mexican nation to resist it to the last extremity.

The *Roanoke* also brings us our Havana Correspondence to the 20th inst. In it we have a curious story of the manner in which the pirate *Alabama* escaped from the *San Jacinto* at Martinique, which is probably more fanciful than true. The new Captain-General of Cuba, Dulce, seems inclined to commence an earnest crusade against the Slave-trade, which has been carried on to an enormous extent during the administration of his predecessor. Nine steamers, it is understood, are to be sent from Spain, especially to look after the traffickers in human flesh. Other important reforms are also about to be inaugurated on the island.

The mails by the *Europa* arrived in this City yesterday. We give elsewhere in the Times such extracts from our Foreign files brought by her as are of sufficient interest. The steamship *Glasgow*, from Liverpool on the 10th, and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. Her news is not so late as the *Europa's*.

Dates from Venezuela are to the 22d ult. The insurgents of Maracaibo have manifested their desire for reconciliation with the Government. The Archbishop of Caracas has gone on the mission of receiving their submission, and of pardoning in the name of the Government past offences. Two schooners-of-war have sailed from Puerto Cabello to add to those blockading Maracaibo, and more are being fitted out in that place with the same object. The Government has been victorious in skirmishes at Victoria, Maracai, Cagua, and several other places. Gen. Falcon is about to be "bagged," as he is between the forces of Gens. Cambero and Rubin.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. A preamble and resolutions by Mr. Farley, relative to the death of Maj. William Horgan, of Meagher's Irish Brigade, who was killed at Fredericksburgh, were adopted. They offer the condolence of the Common Council with the family of the deceased on his loss, and direct the Committee on National Affairs to receive his remains, and take charge of the funeral. [The funeral took place at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday, from the City Hall.] A communication was received from the Central Park Commission, urging the necessity of a further appropriation, to enable them to proceed economically with their work. They state that the improvements above One Hundred and Second-street cannot be proceeded with advantageously until the question is settled whether the land lying between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets is to be added to the Park. Their liabilities amount to $175,000; and no more money will be wanted to complete the Park than has been authorized for the purpose by the Legislature, of which $833,000 remains to be raised. So far the expenditures amount to $3,595,330 75. Add to this sum the cost of the land, $3,788,751 37, and the total outlay for the Park has been $7,384,082 12. Messrs. [illegible] and Farley endeavored, but without success, to have the paper published. It was referred to the Finance Committee, who have before them other matters in regard to the Park. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to increase the salary of the President of the Croton Board to $5,000 per annum, and to increase the salaries of some of the subordinates in the same Department, was overruled by 14 to 1. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock Monday.

Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, upon the body of a woman named Margaret McLaughlin, aged 45 years, who came to her death at the hands of her brother, Austin Henry. The testimony shows that the woman was most brutally murdered by being beaten, cut, thrown down stairs, and then stamped upon by her brother. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect, and the Coroner committed the offender to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It is stated that by constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota River and the Red River of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of 700 miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan River from the West. The Sas-katch-a-wan River is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 160 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Frazer River, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal, would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New-Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal.

The Manchester, (Vt.) Journal says that large quantities of cotton taken from mattresses, are being shipped from Vermont to Massachusetts.

The corporation of Troy is about to issue shinplasters of the denomination of five cents. The city gains $20 interest per day on the $85,000 of this currency now in circulation.

Acting Gov. W. F. N. Arny of New Mexico, delivered his message to the territorial legislature on Dec. 3. Among other things he recommends the establishment of a daily mail between Fort Leavenworth and Santa Fé, *via* Topeka and Fort Larned.

The iron-clad battery *Patapsco*, one of the *Monitor* fleet, arrived at Philadelphia from Wilmington (Del.) on Friday, having steamed the distance, which is between twenty-eight and thirty miles, in two hours and three quarters. Most of the time she had the tide with her.

The Stock market was active and higher on Saturday, the speculation in the Railway Shares being unusually spirited. Gold, 132½. Exchange, 145½@146 ℘ cent.

Business was quite moderate in Flour and Wheat, on Saturday, and active in Corn, the latter closing at slightly advanced prices. A good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Hay and Hops at buoyant rates. Provisions were in less demand; Mess Pork was a shade dearer. Groceries were quiet. No important changes occurred in other branches of trade. Government contracts for Pork, Rice, and Coffee were awarded. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 515.

The Newspaper Press and the War.—Mr. Weed, the editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, writing from Washington, says:

"I believed then, and I do most strongly now, that *this rebellion would have been subdued ere this, if, at the outbreak, the Government had suppressed every daily newspaper which contained a line or a word upon the war question, except to give the results of engagements.* Our daily journals have kept the Confederates minutely and seasonably informed. The greater the vigilance and accuracy of these journals, the greater their value to the enemy."

If this belief is well founded, it is deeply to be regretted that this policy was not pursued. The sacrifice of every newspaper in the country would have been, and would still be a small price to pay for the suppression of the rebellion.

But the course recommended by Mr. Weed was wholly unnecessary. The same end could have been attained by other means. If the Government had by some authentic act directed, or even requested the newspaper Press not to publish any information whatever on the war, except to give results, its wishes would have been rigidly respected; and if they had not, the Government would then have had good ground for enforcing them. It preferred to establish a *censorship*, and thus to assume the responsibility of editing the war news in the daily newspapers. Of course, the Editors proper felt relieved from responsibility and published whatever the Government censor allowed to come. But this attempt on the part of the Government was partial, fitful, and therefore fruitless. The Washington journals were exempted from all restriction; the supervision was confined to the telegraph; no discrimination or steady appreciation was shown in the exercise of the power assumed, and as a necessary consequence the attempt broke down.

If the Government really suffers injury from the publication of war news by the Press, and will make a judicious effort to check the evil, it will have no difficulty in doing so. Whether the people would consent that "not a line or a word upon the war question" should be uttered by the Press, may be a little doubtful.

The Banks Expedition.

The fog which hung so long and so heavily over the Banks Expedition lifts this morning. Our copious correspondence announces its progress and arrival at New-Orleans, and the departure of a detachment from it up the Mississippi River. Its principal mission is to cooperate with the descending expedition in opening that river to free and unobstructed navigation, and in holding it permanently for the Government of the United States.

No event has happened for many months which smote the public heart with so sore a sense of disappointment, as the failure of Gen. Banks to cooperate, by going up the James River, with Gen. Burnside in his advance upon Richmond. It seemed to everybody so evidently the thing to be done—it seemed so clear that if it had been done Banks would have so divided the rebel force in front of Fredericksburgh as to give Burnside a brilliant and decisive victory, that the great mass of the people have not yet forgiven the Administration for what they regard as the crowning fatal blunder of the whole campaign. Natural and almost universal as it is, it does not seem to us wholly reasonable. Whether Banks, by advancing upon Richmond from the South, could have produced the results so eagerly hoped for and so confidently predicted, is at least open to doubt. But it should be remembered that the expedition was planned and set on foot long before Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac, and of course, long before the plan of advancing on Richmond by way of Fredericksburgh had been formed. It grew out of other necessities, and was designed to meet other emergencies of the public service than those in which the fate of Richmond was directly involved.

It will be remembered that Gen. Butler, by the very vigor and energy of his administration, had involved the Government in some very embarrassing complications with Foreign Powers, and especially with France. In September these had reached such a point as to lead to the appearance of a French squadron in the immediate vicinity of New-Orleans,—an act not intended probably as a menace, but still sufficiently unusual to disturb the sensibilities of our Government and people. While the President, therefore, had no thought or purpose of censuring the actions of Gen. Butler, it may very naturally have been felt that the differences to which that action had given rise, could more easily be adjusted under the auspices of another commander. The military policy for the Gulf Department, moreover, was probably about to undergo some changes, and to embrace features which required the presence of a commander less committed by his acts and opinions than Gen. Butler had necessarily become. Within the next sixty days, the Department of the Gulf will unquestionably become the scene of the most important movements of the war; and it demands, more than any other, the presence of an officer who adds great political sagacity and firmness to military skill, and whose character and conduct command the confidence of the whole country. All will concede that to no man could this responsible and delicate task be more safely and fitly assigned than to Gen. Banks.

Gen. Butler is not removed from his command; he is simply *outranked* by Gen. Banks. No censure is expressed or implied upon his official conduct by the proceeding. It gives no just ground for the imputations in which some of the opposition journals have seen fit to indulge, nor can Jefferson Davis regard it as having been in the slightest degree brought about by his denunciations and threats. The Government finds it necessary to adopt a policy, both in military affairs and in its negotiations with foreign States, which will be aided by the substitution of another commander. And Gen. Butler, as will be seen by his order on taking leave of his troops, accepts the action of the Government as in no sense hostile or disparaging to him.

After having formed its plans and organized the Bank's Expedition for the purpose of carrying them out as long ago as in September, the Government could scarcely have laid them aside and made them subordinate to the December movement of Gen. Burnside, upon the rebel capital; and much as we must deplore the failure of Gen. Burnside's attempted advance,—a failure which would probably not have been averted if Gen. Banks had gone up the James River, the country may yet see reason for regarding the movement of the latter as the most important of the two, and for rejoicing that he was not diverted from its prosecution.

The Capture of the Ariel.

One of the most astounding miracles of modern science occurred on Saturday last, when the City of New-York obtained from the City of San Francisco, the first intelligence of a startling event, occurring in our immediate vicinity and affecting largely our property and citizens. The steamship *Ariel*, belonging to Commodore Vanderbilt, which left New-York on the 1st inst., was captured, off the east coast of Florida, on the 7th inst., by the Confederate privateer, the *Alabama*, detained till the 10th, and then on a ransom bond for $228,000 being given, "payable thirty days after the recognition of the Southern Confederacy," was permitted to continue her voyage to Aspinwall, which place was reached on the 13th inst. From Aspinwall the news was borne across the Isthmus to Panama; and from Panama, conveyed north along the Pacific coast several thousand miles to San Francisco; and from San Francisco it is sent back toward the East, four thousand miles overland, to New-York City. Thus the Pacific Ocean becomes the reporter of deeds done in the Atlantic waters, and in the track of one of its most frequented routes of travel.

The delay in the arrival of the *Ariel* had already begun to excite uneasiness in the minds of her owners and the shippers of treasure; and the dispatch from San Francisco, detailing her encounter with the pirate, had prepared them to mourn her as "down among the dead men" of the fathomless ocean. But happily the *Ariel*, in proper person, steamed into port before the evening was past, and cut short the several obituaries that were in preparation for the occasion.

It is not worth while to recapitulate here any part of the account so fully given elsewhere in the Times of this new outrage of the rebel privateer upon American commerce. This form of annoyance has become somewhat chronic. The public Press has uttered, as frequently as it need, the popular vexation that such a state of things should exist. The Navy Department has been chided, entreated and exhorted to take adequate steps to redeem the Nation from the humiliation, not to speak of the losses, that a contemptible foe has been inflicting on it, for a year and a half, on the high seas. Every fresh outrage, whether by the *Sumter*, the *Nashville* or the *Alabama*, has been followed by a spasmodic movement of our men-of-war in pursuit. But with all our boasted maritime strength, and under all the aggravation the continued and impudent robbing and burning of our helpless ships at sea could inspire, our navy has failed to appease the public impatience by a single capture of a privateer. Nor does it appear that the Department is any better prepared to-day than it was a year ago to meet this particular mode of rebel warfare—save in the possession of one vessel of speed—the *Vanderbilt*—which was a gift to the Government from the owner of the *Ariel*, and not the result of any wise provision of the Navy Department to meet such contingencies as threaten our commerce.

The semi-weekly receipts of gold at the port of New-York from mines of California, perform a very important part in sustaining public confidence and supporting the credit of the Government. Each steamer from Aspinwall has been bringing us about $1,000,000. And the loss of a single shipment by rebel capture, followed, as it would be, by disturbances and uncertainties in the regular flow of the precious metal in its accustomed channels in future, would involve disasters, not only to the people, but to the Government credit, outweighing all probable cost of measures necessary to avert such a catastrophe.

In the present case of the *Ariel*, it seems we are indebted to two causes for having escaped with comparative impunity from the clutches of the notable Semmes. One is good luck, the other is the distinguished clemency of the Confederate corsair! By good luck, the *Alabama* overhauled the *Ariel* on her voyage to Aspinwall, and not on her return, treasure-laden, to New-York. And the purpose of Semmes to burn the *Ariel*,—his usual practice when he takes valuable American ships,—was turned aside by the appeal of Capt. Jones in behalf of the passengers of the *Ariel*, who by the destruction of the ship would be subjected to much hardship from an enforced delay on the Island of Jamaica, where Semmes proposed to land them.

Upon the whole, seeing that we can make nothing by fretfulness or anger over the renewed exhibition of our national impotence at sea, it is best to endure it patiently if possible. It rests with the Navy Department to determine how long we are to be subjected to such a humiliating position. Each day's continuance of what is a mortification and disgrace adds to the heavy burden of discontent and grief that the people are very tired of bearing.

For the individuals themselves whose fate it is to fall into the hands of Semmes, we do not see that we can properly express any sympathy. He seems to treat all such persons with most distinguished consideration. His dress is faultless if not fastidious—his manners mild and "beautiful"—his generosity of the "gushing" type—he can hardly restrain the grief he feels at being driven by the oppressions of his beloved South to the rude practices of privateering. The passengers of the *Ariel* who reached California (we are told by the San Francisco dispatch,) were profuse in their praises of the gallant Semmes, and Capt. Jones himself, who spent considerable time metaphorically "in bonds" on the *Alabama*, bears willing testimony to the cleanliness of the ship, the discipline of the crew, and the general courtesy and good conduct of all on board of her. If we are obliged to have "pirates" afloat, we should thank the Navy Department for such as Semmes.

[illegible]

The legislation of all the Slave States, even in time of peace, has, so far as related to slave property, been of a very desperate character. In it all the ordinary restrictions imposed by humanity, civilized usage and sound principles of criminal jurisprudence, have been entirely disregarded. The one great object of the slave code has been to strike the greatest possible amount of terror into slaves and "Abolitionists;" and for this purpose cruel and unusual punishments have always had a preference. Cases occurred too, every year, in almost every county, in which the law, sanguinary and ferocious as it was, was found too slow or too mild to satisfy public feeling, and the mob was left to work its own wild will by burnings alive and torturings of greater or less atrocity. If we had chosen to conduct the war with religious respect for Slavery, and had cautiously forborne to meddle with it, this savage policy might, perchance, never have been put into force against us. Not that the Southern mob would not have devised it, for the propriety of hoisting the black flag has been a subject of discussion and commendation in the Southern papers ever since the battle of Bull Run; but the leaders were too wary to resort to it, as long as our intentions touching the "institution" were harmless. It was their last bolt, and to hurl it before we came to close quarters would have been the height of imprudence.

But now that the National Government has announced its intention not only not to leave Slavery untouched but to use it as a weapon of warfare, the black flag is flaunted in our faces by Jefferson Davis himself. In other words, he declares his intention to introduce into the conduct of the war, for the protection of Slavery, the same desperate and unscrupulous practices by which it has been the fashion of slaveowners to defend it in time of peace. The period chosen for the issue of the Proclamation renders it all but certain, however, that its first object is to shake the nerves of the North with regard to the policy about to be inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln, on the 1st of January. Whether it will succeed in this, time only can tell; but it serves the purpose, for the present, of completely disposing of the "*brutum fulmen*" objection to the emancipation decree, of which we hear so much at the North. The hilarity with which the alleged futility of the measure has inspired so many semi-secesh writers and orators here, is evidently not shared by Mr. Davis. However amusing it may seem to them, their great hero at the South has, in the most solemn manner, under his hand and seal, declared that he at least "does not see the force of it." More effective testimony to its value as a purely military weapon we could not possibly have.

As to the duty of our Government at this crisis, there are certain points on which it is clear, however doubtful it may be on others. As regards Gen. Butler and his officers, it has, by retaining him in office at New-Orleans formally though tacitly approved of each of his acts, and of such portions of his policy, as have come to its knowledge. With all those of Davis' charges against him which are true, or have a foundation of truth, there can be no doubt that it had been made fully acquainted. It is consequently bound by every conceivable consideration to stand by him to the last extremity. If he, or any officer serving under his command, be captured and hanged, honor and policy alike require that a full measure of retaliation should be meted out. If he has been guilty of crimes in our service, it is as incumbent on our Government to punish him for them; but to allow the rebels to take that task out of its hands, would be in the highest degree humiliating to us as a nation, and in the highest degree demoralizing for our army.

As to the employment of slaves as soldiers, or the use of them in any way in aid of military operations against the rebels as Davis employs them himself all over the South, and as there were actually three thousand armed negroes with his army during the campaign in Maryland, his objection to our using them, based on the "dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity," is so absurd that we feel satisfied he intends it for European circulation. If the arming of blacks against whites in warfare be an atrocious thing, we are at the North fairly entitled to the benefit of the rule, and we think a legitimate deduction from it would be the impropriety of using them to support and clothe white men who are engaged in killing us. Whether blacks slay us with muskets, or raise corn to feed their masters while they are doing it, or build intrenchments for them to stand behind while they are shooting at us, makes no difference in the mind of any reasonable man.

But if the Confederates begin to massacre all negroes in our service, or white officers in charge of them, we take it to be clear that it is our duty not to retaliate. The only thing to be said about it is that it will render the service in which we are engaged more desperate. To imitate the barbarities of desperate and enraged barbarians is a thing which religion, humanity, and the usage of civilized nations and our own self-respect alike forbid. When a Christian nation is engaged in war with Turks or Montenegrins, it does not cut off the heads of wounded captives because this is the custom of their enemies. We do not scalp or torture Indian prisoners, because Indians scalp and torture ours. If there be any truth in the boasts we have so often made of the superiority of our civilization over that of the South, it ought to show itself in a crisis of this sort. And we shall have the consolation of knowing that their indulgence in any atrocities which either their experience or imagination may suggest to them, will not advance their object by one iota. No war was ever in the least affected by hanging or cutting throats in cold blood. Our reliance, if we mean to come through this struggle victorious, must be on discipline, skill and courage. [illegible] the butchery of prisoners, with the fullest assurance that it will not affect the final result in the smallest degree.

The Case of Mumford—The Occupation of New-Orleans.

The main point made by Jeff. Davis, in his proclamation pronouncing Gen. Butler "a felon," who, when caught, shall be "immediately executed by hanging," is that "Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New-Orleans, *for having pulled down the United States flag in that city, before its occupation by the United States forces.*" After thus explicitly stating his case, he mentions the correspondence of the Confederate authorities with Gen. Halleck on the subject, and again asserts that he "has received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the City of New-Orleans by the forces under Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him, subsequent to the date of the capture of said city."

Notwithstanding these reiterated assertions of the rebel President, however, the documentary evidence seems to be rather against the accuracy of his statement.

The first question that arises is, What constitutes military occupation? On this point the authorities on military law are positive and explicit. "Until the ownership of property acquired by conquest is confirmed or made complete," says Halleck (*Laws of War*, p. 776,) "it is held by the right of *military occupation*, which, by the usage of nations and the laws of war, differs from and falls far short of the right of complete conquest. It must not be inferred that the conqueror can have no control or government of hostile territory unless he actually occupies it with an armed force. *It is deemed sufficient that it submits to him and recognizes his authority as a conqueror.*" "The rule is," says Wildman, "that the whole is possessed by the occupation of a part, if an intention to appropriate the whole accompany such occupation, and all others be excluded from occupying the residue. Two persons cannot have several possessions of the same thing at the same time; such possession of one excludes the possession of another." The meaning of Paulus is probably the same, when he says that possession of part, with an appropriating mind, is possession of the whole up to its boundary; and by boundary he signifies the commencement of another's possession or occupation. With regard to the government of cities or territories occupied, it is laid down that "the right of one belligerent to occupy and govern the territory of the enemy while in its military possession, is one of the incidents of war, and flows directly from the right to conquer." "If a fort, town, city, harbor, island, or province, is forced to submit to the arms of a conqueror, such place or territory instantly becomes a conquest, and is subject to the laws which the conqueror may impose on it."

The next point is, when or at what date was the military occupation of the City of New-Orleans effected by the forces of the United States? It was on the 27th of April, it must be remembered, that Mumford tore down the flag which had been raised by our forces on the Mint. Were these forces at that time, according to military terms, in occupation of the city? It was on the 24th—three days before Mumford's act—that Admiral Farragut, according to his official report to Secretary Welles, appeared with his fleet in front of New-Orleans, and on the same day he demanded the surrender of the city, and also sent a letter to the Mayor, in which he said: "Your Honor will please give directions that no flag but that of the United States will be permitted to fly in the presence of this fleet, so long as it has the power to prevent it." "Gen. Lovell," said Mayor Monroe, in a message to the Common Council, dated the 25th, "refused to surrender the city, but accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should *evacuate the city*, withdraw his troops, and then leave the city authorities to act as they might deem proper." The Mayor then suggested, and the suggestion was approved by the City Council, that in reply to the demand of Commodore Farragut, "it would be proper to say that we are now (25th) without military protection—that the (Confederate) troops have withdrawn from the city; that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance; and that, therefore, *we can offer no obstruction to the occupation of the place* by the enemy." On the same day, (the 25th,) or in the words of Farragut: "This morning, at 6 A. M., I sent Capt. Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, *to take possession of it and hoist the American flag thereon, which was done*, and the people cheered it."

Thus it was some time after these official and formal acts of occupation that Wm. B. Mumford, at the head of a mob, ascended to the top of the Mint, and tore down the American flag which had been thus solemnly raised by our victorious forces as the symbol of our conquest and power.

Of each of these facts there is abundant proof, both from the official reports of rebel functionaries, and those of our own officers, as well as from the rebel newspapers and our own correspondents. It is true that the act of Mumford was done three days before Gen. Butler, with his military contingent, entered New-Orleans, but as it had been occupied by a force from Farragut's fleet, and as the city and the very building on which the flag was raised, was at the mercy of our guns, that fact did not render the occupation a whit less legal or absolute.

It is evident, therefore, that Jeff. Davis' plea is as false in statement as it is ferocious in its spirit of revenge.

We must say that we think Gen. Halleck has

making [illegible] perverse and grievous mistake in not communicating the facts in this case, and the justification of the acts of the military authorities at New-Orleans, to Gen. Lee and the world, after he had opened up correspondence with the Confederate authorities on the subject. Lee, according to Jeff. Davis, addressed Halleck concerning the case on the 6th of last July, and again on the 2d of August, to which latter Halleck replied on Aug. 7, stating that he had no authentic information in the matter, but that he would immediately take measures to ascertain the facts, and inform Gen. Lee thereof. Subsequent efforts were made by authorized Confederate agents, but no reply has to this day been furnished, and Jeff. Davis says that our Government thus tacitly admits the facts as he states them. Halleck should either never have noticed the case at all, or should have cleared it up—not for the satisfaction of Jeff. Davis, but for the honor of our Government, and the credit of our military rule. As it is, this rebel charge against us of atrocious, barbarous and illegal conduct has gone out to the entire world, not only not rebutted, but virtually admitted by our Government.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Protest Against Supplying the French in Mexico.

The Government Finances and the Committee of Ways and Means.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

THE MEXICAN PROTEST.

Since the protest of the Mexican Minister in regard to agents of the French Government being permitted to purchase and ship supplies for the French army in Mexico, Secretary Seward has concluded to refer to the Secretaries of War and the Treasury the question as to what articles are contraband of war, with a view of permitting both nations equal privileges outside this list. By this action it is intended to place both French and Mexicans on the same footing.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

Messrs. Stevens, Spaulding, Hooper, Morrill and Maynard, composing the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, are in the city, and propose to-morrow to enter formally upon the business of considering the various plans proposed for supplying the Government with money for the present and ensuing fiscal years. The bill published by one of your cotemporaries on Saturday is erroneously designated as a Committee bill. This error tends to mislead the public, as the Committee as yet has no bill, having waited for action on the part of Secretary Chase. Neither is that portion of Mr. Chase's bill printed in the same paper in the shape in which he invites action on the part of the Committee. As he explained in his letter, and as stated in our Friday's dispatch, he will himself materially modify the first section in such a way as to limit the amount of the various issues proposed, unless the Committee, by immediate action in the same direction, shall relieve him from this labor of detail. The views of Secretary Chase have undergone no modification in regard to the currency. He admits the possible necessity of issuing two or three hundred millions more of demand treasury notes, not so much to give Government money directly, as to supply the country with sufficient currency for its business wants, and thus enable it to lend the Government when the latter desires to borrow. The Secretary is inflexibly opposed to an inflation of the currency, as inevitably tending to bankruptcy and repudiation. He also desires the repeal of the convertibility clause, which in his opinion stands directly in the way of any considerable loans being made, and but for that, he is satisfied that the army arrearages might all be paid off at once. The Committee of Ways and Means propose immediately to accomplish this last desirable result by special legislation. The popular impression that the cause of the Government not having sufficient money to pay off the soldiers, is a mechanical difficulty in the way of the notes being printed with sufficient rapidity, is an error, as no such difficulty exists, the real cause being of a financial nature.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler, to whom there exists a popular disposition to transfer the *soubriquet* of "Old Brains," has been ordered to report here, and is probably now on the way.

As the friends of Jeff. Davis may imagine that the proceedings of the rebel authorities, to which he alludes in his last proclamation, may have had some influence in the supersedure of Gen. Butler in the command of the Department of the Gulf, we will state that Gen. Banks' expedition will have his cordial approval, and that his own share in the general operations of which it forms a part is to be such as is entirely satisfactory to himself. It is calculated to exalt the good sense of the President in the popular estimation, that he speaks of Gen. Butler in terms of the highest praise. It seems quite evident that Davis' proclamation is, after all, not so much aimed at Gen. Butler, as it is a counterblast against that of President Lincoln, now soon expected, and which is more dreaded by the rebels than a whole army of Butlers.

FRENCH SUBJECTS IN LOUISIANA.

In reply to the formal complaints which we noticed some time ago, made to our Government by the French Minister, in regard to the treatment to which French subjects in Louisiana have been subjected, it is understood that the Secretary of State has given assurances that everything shall be arranged satisfactorily to the Imperial Government.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Gen. Burnside is expected to testify to-morrow for the defence, and Gen. McClellan will be kept back till the last, in order to act as a reserve, and finish the contest with an overwhelming charge.

TESTIMONIAL.

A large number of officials in the Interior Department, last evening, presented to Secretary Smith, as a parting token of respect on his retiring from the office, a magnificent silver service; and the employés on the Capitol extension presented to Mrs. Smith a very [illegible] gold [illegible]. The presentation [illegible] made by Major B. B. French, of the Patent Office, and responded to by Mr. Smith in his usual felicitous style.

MR. VINTON.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of New-York, preached an eloquent discourse to-day in the church of Rev. Dr. Pyne.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

GEN. BUTLER.

Maj.-Gen. Butler is by this time on his way to Washington, he having been ordered to report here. Report already assigns him an important command in the field.

MAJ. SPRAGUE.

Maj. Sprague has been allowed leave of absence till further orders. This is to enable him to accept the position of Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, under Gov. Seymour's administration.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The report of John D. Defrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, giving in detail the transactions of his office for the year ending 30th of September, has just been printed. The increased demand for printing blanks, occasioned by the war, &c., has been very great. The report shows a saving to the Government of $[illegible] since the establishment of the office in March of last year.

Execution of Indians in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Dec. 27.

Thirty-eight condemned Indians were hung at Mankato, at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The gallows was so constructed that all fell at once. Several thousand spectators were in attendance. All passed off quietly.

AMUSEMENTS.

The holiday entertainments at the various places of amusement have been attended with the usual festive gatherings during the latter part of last week. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Christmas were, of course, less acceptable in their results to the treasuries, being affected by the dullness which usually precedes the holiday times. The young folk, however, are in such force now that there is no fear of a relapse, and, in truth, the bills are attractive enough for them and for children of a larger growth. At the principal show-place establishments there will be no change. Thus, at the Winter Garden the "Lakes of Killarney;" at Niblo's Garden, "Faust and Marguerite;" at Laura Keene's, "Blondette;" at the Old Bowery, "Little Red Riding Hood" and the "Schoolmaster;" (Fox is excellent in both;) and at Barnum's Museum, the "Colleen Bawn," are still the all-sufficient attractions. A more intellectual feast than can be found at these establishments is provided by Mr. Wallack, whose bulletin for the week is as follows: To-night, the "Invisible Husband;" to-morrow night, the "School for Scandal;" on Wednesday, the "Clandestine Marriage;" on Thursday, the "Invisible Husband;" on Friday, "Love and Money," and on Saturday, (for the last time,) "A Bachelor of Arts." A word is due also to Mr. Juignet, of the French theatre, who strives, and with good effect, to produce for the public the originals of many popular plays, as "Don César de Bazan" and "Camille," the last of which will be brought out to-morrow-night. Mlle. Marguerite de Bouhelier appears as the heroine, and Mons. Ernest Gravier as *Armand*. In the way of music we have to-night at the German Opera Anschütz's opera of the "Macon," and next week, the Italian Opera, under the steady direction of Mr. Grau, will commence operations with the charming American *prima donna*, Miss Kellog, in the opera of "Il Poliuto."

For the many miscellaneous places of amusement that may be found on Broadway and elsewhere, we must, lacking space for specification, refer to our advertising columns. A glance at the many announcements there will convince the pleasure-seeker that he is amply provided for.

Grand Promenade Concert to Night.—Under the auspices of the Thirteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, a grand Promenade Concert will be given to-night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Grafulla's celebrated band will furnish a selection *of choice music*, and no doubt the attendance will be most brilliant.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

The Alabama at Fort de France, Martinique—How She Escaped from the San Jacinto—Cruising About the West Indies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1862.

Since I wrote you last there has appeared in the *Diaro*, of Santiago de Cuba, some late information respecting the whereabouts of that Flying Dutchman, the *Alabama*, which puts her as cruising at present about the West Indies. The above-named periodical of the 10th inst. says as follows:

"On the departure of the French mail steamer *Tampico* from Fort de France, Martinique, the famous champion of the South, the *Alabama*, had three days previously left that place, in spite of the steamer *San Jacinto*, that was chasing her. The circumstances respecting this affair are rather curious, and we learned them from one of the passengers by the *Tampico* to this port, who is worthy of being believed. The French authorities were obliged to restrain the excessive zeal of the Yankee sailors, who considered themselves sure of their prey, which every day gives them such unpleasant moments.

"The Captains of both steamers were accustomed to see each other on shore, and in one of their frequent meetings the Captain of the *Alabama* said to the other of the *San Jacinto*:

"'I have only 160 men and 12 guns, whilst you have 300 of the one and 30 of the other; if you promise me not to use your guns, I will board you, take you and destroy you.'

"The Captain of the *San Jacinto* would not accept the challenge, telling him that he was in every way sure of getting him. The Captain of the *Alabama*, without paying attention to that bravado, apparently busied himself in constructing a raft with large bundles of dry grass and pitch, within view of his opponent. His first idea must, no doubt, have been to provoke an attack, but on the last night or two, which were very dark, the Captain of the *Alabama*, whose vessel is a screw-steamer, and goes at the rate of nineteen knots an hour, made some false masts and yards with bamboos and the tops of the palm tree, placed lights to make the deception more complete, and sailed out with full steam up by the side of the *San Jacinto*.

"The mistake of the Captain of this last, who took it for one of the French transports that are continually entering and going out of the harbor, was so great that he was for four days cruising outside, indulging in the prospect of his prize. At the same time that he learned the certainty of his having been outwitted, he also received intelligence that the *Alabama* had burnt an American schooner from Saint Pierre."

The same paper mentions the arrival in their harbor, on the 10th, of the English transport steamer *Una* with 111 French sailors on board for Vera Cruz.

The Ladies' Aid Society Annual Fair.

The annual Fair held under the auspices of the ladies connected with the various Methodist Churches of the City, to aid in sustaining the Old Ladies' Home—a most worthy charity—was commenced last Monday, in the City Assembly Rooms, and closed on Saturday evening. This Fair was most liberally patronized, and we are happy to learn that the proceeds will amount to about $10,000. Perhaps the most interesting part of the proceedings on Saturday was the presentation of a beautiful and unique picture of the Bishops and ministers to Bishop Janes, it having been purchased by representatives of the various churches at a cost of $125. The novelty of this picture consisted in its having a likeness of the respective gentlemen, inclosed in a wreath worked out of their hair. This novel piece of work was executed by the wife of Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Washington-square Church, and of course attracted considerable attention. Quite a number of the wealthy men who were present offered a high price for the picture, the highest sum being $300, which was bid by a member of the Forsyth-street Church, but when it was learned what disposition was to be made of it, all personal rivalry for its possession of course ceased. Rev. Dr. Wakeley made a most eloquent presentation speech, to which Bishop Janes happily responded.

New Year's Presents.—We have been requested to direct attention to the sale of Japanese and other goods suitable for New Year's presents, by Henry Wood & Co., advertised in another column.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Party of Rebel Cavalry Repulsed at Dumfries.

Rumored Surprise of Pennsylvania Cavalry at Occoquan.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The Times' special correspondent telegraphs the following, dated

HEADQUARTERS SIGEL'S CORPS, Sunday, Dec. 28.

A party of rebel cavalry, 3,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery, under command of Fitzhugh Lee, attacked our forces, under command of Col. Candy, at Dumfries yesterday P. M. After a brisk fight of some three hours, the enemy was repulsed and retreated toward Warrenton Junction, our cavalry in pursuit. Our loss was three killed and nine wounded—the enemy's loss not ascertained. We have some prisoners. A body of cavalry was sent out from this point to intercept them, but were unsuccessful. It is supposed they encountered a portion of Gen. Stough's command at Wolf Run Shoals, as cannonading was heard in that direction.

Everything else quiet at this place.

RUMORED SURPRISE AT OCCOQUAN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 28.

A report has reached Washington that a company of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Col. Price, stationed at Occoquan, was surprised this morning by a detachment of rebel cavalry. A fight occurred, in which a number were wounded, and Capt. Johnson, of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was in command, killed. Several supply wagons were captured by the enemy.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Dec. 28.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 25th, contains the the following:

PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

On Monday Gen. Pryor, with a small detachment, attacked a Yankee force of several hundred, stationed at the Isle of Wight Court-house to protect the election of Representatives to Congress. At the first charge Gen. Dix's protectors fled in great confusion, and were chased ten miles at full speed. Our loss was trifling. Gen. Pryor afterward visited Smithfield.

SELMA, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 23.

It is reported this morning by passengers by last night's train, that 5,000 cavalry, under Gen. Van Dorn, dashed into Corinth on Sunday, dispersed the Yankees, and took possession of the place.

CANTON, Miss., Monday, Dec. 22.

Gen. Grant's army has fallen back beyond the Tallahatchie. An important expedition under Gen. Van Dorn, which had been out several days, had not been heard from.

The *Dispatch* contains an appeal for the relief of the Fredericksburgh sufferers who are in Richmond.

The latest reliable intelligence relating to the rebel army on our front states that they have massed their forces on both sides of the railroad, from Fredericksburgh to below Gurney's Station. The track for two miles south of Fredericksburgh has been torn up, and the rails are being used for turnouts at the present terminus of the road.

On Tuesday a brigade of rebel cavalry were outfitted with rations and forage for several days, and revolvers were distributed to the men near Gurney's Station. It was believed there that their destination was King George County and Port Royal.

On Saturday morning a new encampment made its appearance on the second range of hills in the rear of Fredericksburgh, in full position.

A considerable number of tents have recently been sent up from Richmond to Lee's army.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 25th indicated that Lee, with a portion of his army, was moving toward Culpepper, to make a demonstration in front of Washington; but it is known that Lee was still near Fredericksburgh at Friday noon. The enemy are engaged every night in raising and extending breastworks along the streets fronting the river, as if to prevent any future crossings by pontoon bridges.

Dry Champagne—Moet & Chandon's light, true flavored, and of an agreeable sweetness, in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York City.

Dry Cabinet—The finest dry champagne, and first parcel, shipped to us by Messrs. Moet & Chandon, quarts only.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York City.

Cormany Champagne—From the vaults of Moet & Chandon, pronounced the choicest Cormany in this country.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York City.

Vin Imperial.—The most perfect vintage of this celebrated Champagne from Moet and Chandon, we are now offering in pints and quarts.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York City.

Sparkling Moselle.—From Messrs. Henkell & Co., in superior order.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York City.

Stilton and Chedder Cheese. Per Scotia.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York City.

Scotch Oat-Meal and Lochfine Herring, per Glad Tidings.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York City.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
GOLD PENCILS.
PEN-HOLDERS, &c.,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.

No. 1 Pen	$1 00	No. 7 Pen	$2 50
No. 2 Pen	1 00	No. 8 Pen	2 00
No. 3 Pen	1 25	No. 9 Pen	3 25
No. 4 Pen	1 50	No. 10 Pen	3 50
No. 5 Pen	2 00	No. 11 Pen	4 00
No. 6 Pen	2 25	No. 12 Pen	5 00

Silver extension cases to fit the above Pens (with pencil) from 50c. to $2 each. Gold pencils, suitable for ladies and gentlemen, from $1 to $30 each. Any of the above goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount will be made to shippers and dealers. For sale by stationers and jewelers everywhere.
JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen and Pencil-Case Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

Climatic Adjuvant. The world's remedy for CONSUMPTION, And inflammation of the THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Genin, 513 Broadway. FURS—FURS—FURS. RUSSIAN SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK and SQUIRREL. A FINE ASSORTMENT.

Holiday Hats! Holiday Hats!! ALSO, LADIES' FANCY FURS. AT WHITE'S, the far-famed Hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-Rubber Multipedal Truss invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a "Varicole Truss" may be seen at Dr. Riggs' office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Merry Christmas and Happy New-Year, LADIES.—Every style of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, also Gent's Embroidered Toilet Slippers, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The Valuable Plot of Ground on the Southwest corner of Houston and Greene streets, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

STEWART, BRINCKERHOFF & CO., No. 305 BROADWAY, HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS OF FINE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES, NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, AT OLD PRICES. Corner of Broadway and Grand-st., and corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Goods for the Holidays. Robes de Chambre In great variety of Chintz, Rep, Cloth and Cashmere. Also, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SMOKING JACKETS. DEVLIN & CO., Corner of BROADWAY and GRAND-st., Corner of BROADWAY and WARREN-st.

Scarfs, Ties, Robes, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NEW GOODS AT OLD PRICES. UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Heavy Knit All-Wool UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Holiday Presents of AFFECTION AND CHARITY. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES, Highest Premium, World's Fair, London, 1862. See the recent improvements. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 489 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

MARRIED.

FORBES—MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. McNulty, John M. Forbes, of New-York City, to Amy Lizzie, daughter of Oliver Miller, Esq., of Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y.

REED—BARD.—On Christmas Day, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, Mr. J. Hammond Reed to Miss Anna Bard, daughter of Mr. [illegible] Bard, of this City.

STYNER—ISAACS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 24, at the house of the bride's father, Jonas Isaacs, Esq., No. 10 Jane-st., by Rev. Mr. J. J. Lyons, Capt. Joseph H. Styner, late of the U. S. Vols., to Miss Amelia Isaacs, all of this City.
☞ California papers please copy.

DIED.

BAYLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 27, Thomas Baylis, in the 57th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 16 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, without further notice.

COCHRAN.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, Miss Wilhelmina Cochran.
The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Charles P. and Thomas Cochran, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M. this day, (Monday,) the 29th inst., from the house of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Samuel Cochran, No. 34 East 21st-st.

CONNOLLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, Isabella Stillwell, eldest child of Charles M. and Fanny A. Connolly, Jr.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

COOLEY.—On Friday, Dec. 26, Randolph M., Jr., only son of Randolph M. and Maria Louise Cooley, aged 10 years and 5 months.

CAPRON.—In this City, on 7th day morning, 12th month, 27th, William Orion, youngest son of Jacob and Jennie Capron, aged 2 years and two months.
Their friends are invited to attend the funeral on 3d day, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 1,180 Broadway.

DEMAREST.—In this City, on Friday, 26th inst., Rev. Cornelius T. Demarest, in the 77th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the Dutch Reformed Church, in King-st.

EASTON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, Walter, fourth son of Charles and Deborah Easton, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Mark's Church, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

HOVEY.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. I. P. Jones, Wall-st., Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 24, George Hovey, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services at the above place on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which his remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LANE.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, Mrs. Elizabeth S., wife of Anthony Lane, of Brooklyn, L. I., in the 51st year of her age.
Funeral services Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 262 Hicks-st. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

LAW.—In Washington, on Thursday, Dec. 25, Samuel A. Law, Esq., of Meredith, Delaware County, aged 45 years.
His remains have been brought to the residence of his brother, No. 19 Tompkins-place, Brooklyn. Notice of the time of his funeral will be given hereafter.

MORTON.—At Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Dec. 27, Lucretia Parsons Morton, wife of the late Rev. Daniel O. Morton, of Bristol, N. H., and sister of Rev. Levi Parsons, first American Missionary to Palestine, in the 74th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Alanson Hartpence, Holmesburgh, Philadelphia, Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock A. M.

McLOUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, 27th inst., after an illness of several years' duration, Mrs. Johannah McLoughlin, aged 49 years.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 135 Avenue C, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends, also those of her son, James D. McKinnon, and her daughter, Mrs. Frazer, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

NEILSON.—On Saturday evening, Dec. 27, Frances E. Scofield, widow of the late John C. Neilson, deceased, and daughter of the late Jesse Scofield.
Her relatives and friends, and those of her brother, Wm. H. Scofield, and her brother-in-law, Samuel W. Parmly, are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 27 West 30th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 27, after a protracted illness, Dr. S. Bernard Smith, in the 50th year of his age.
His friends and those of his father-in-law, J. W. Robinson, and of his brother, Dr. A. H. Smith, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Wainwright Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place, on Monday, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. The remains will be taken to Dale Cemetery for interment.

TOMPKINS.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 27, Willie M., second son of the late Albert J. Tompkins and the widow Mary A. Tompkins.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 613.—Dec. 27, 1862.
14, 60, 44, 64, 29, 45, 66, 27, 18, 10, 19.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 614.—Dec. 27, 1862.
77, 9, 46, 70, 66, 12, 63, 73, 19, 28, 37, 29, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

WARD'S SCARFS
Retail at wholesale prices. New styles just received in Silk and Wool, from [illegible]. All Silk, new style [illegible] $1 50. Four-ply Linen Collars, per dozen [illegible] 1 50. Undershirts and Drawers [illegible] 1 25. Winter Gloves, from [illegible] 50. Fine White Shirts, 6 for [illegible] 10 50.
No. 387 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FINE GOLD SCARF PINS. NEW STYLES. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

STEELE'S PARLOR DUSTERS — JUST what you want for New-Year's presents, being both useful and ornamental. Elegant styles of Piano Dusters; Picture and Mirror Dusters; Extra Carriage and Furniture Dusters, Cornice Dusters, and over 300 varieties of Steele's Patent Feather Dusters at 10 cents to $10 each, at wholesale and retail. STEELE & CO., Manufacturers, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!!!—IMMEDIately cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

AT LORDS'S. FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE SILK GOODS. DRESS LENGTHS IN VERY RICH SILK FOR PRESENTS. [illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. THE BEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL AND MOST DURABLE, ARE ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway, Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel. OPEN EVENINGS DURING HOLIDAYS.

A BEAUTIFUL IMPERIAL PHOTOGRAPH of the EMPRESS EUGENIE. To be seen at ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway. The ladies of New-York are invited to examine it.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE Will interest THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK at ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway. Until further notice.

AN IMPERIAL GROUP, THE EMPRESS AND THE PRINCE IMPERIAL at ANTHONY'S, No. 501 Broadway. Manufacturer of the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

BALLOU BROTHERS, Depot of the FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS, Removed to 403 BROADWAY, N. Y., have on hand THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Made of MERINO, LAMBS WOOL, SILK, SHAKER FLANNEL, WHITE AND SCARLET FLANNEL, CANTON FLANNEL AND BUCKSKIN. Also Just Received from Manufactory, A New Lot of ROBES DE CHAMBRE, At Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, at less than the usual prices.

GAS FIXTURES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 BROADWAY, Connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 221 4th-st.; also, No. 9 ASTOR HOUSE, Barclay-st. Offers for sale his large stock of GAS FIXTURES, at 20 per cent. below cost, to make room for a new supply of the latest styles, which are constantly arriving. Also, a FINE ASSORTMENT of BRONZE FIGURES, Inkstands, Match Safes, and other ornaments; Kerosene Lamps, &c.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., SHIPPERS OF SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL COAL. Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH AND COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices. OFFICE NO. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER. BROWNE'S METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS totally exclude WIND, RAIN, SNOW AND DUST from the crevices of doors, windows, and sky-lights of every description; are good for years, winter and summer. They are far superior to all wooden affairs for the above purpose, as is the Monitor to the old North Carolina or a Spanish dollar to a soiled postage-stamp. For circular, with reference to thousands of the best citizens in New-York and vicinity, address METALLIC WEATHER STRIP CO., No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Local Agents wanted in every city.

PEREGO'S ARMY SHIRTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES. IRA PEREGO & SONS, NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS. Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe. C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES, FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD AND ONYX AND PEARL EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

TADMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR CAKE WITH GLYCERINE. Cures chapped hands and lips in a few hours. KEEPS THE SKIN SOFT. Ladies give it the preference over every other preparation. Price 15 and 25 cents. TADMAN & CO., Druggists, New-York.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS. NEW STYLES. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SEASONS. I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

LEE'S GRAVEL PILLS. The only known remedy for all Kidney and Liver diseases. For sale at No. 619 Broadway, and by all the principal druggists.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE HAVE tested the virtues of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and the result is, that it is the best remedy extant for pulmonary and lung disease, embracing the whole range from a slight cold to a settled consumption. [illegible] "I. Butts" on the wrapper.

WANTED—A COPY OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 6, 1860. Apply at the Times Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS STORY. SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE. By CHARLES DICKENS, Author of "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," etc. And fully equal to the best Christmas works written by Charles Dickens, is published this day, complete in a fine octavo volume. [illegible] FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. and is published by T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. To whom all orders must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention. Copies sent free of postage on receipt of price.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS, BOSTON, PUBLISH THIS DAY MRS. FREMONT'S NEW BOOK, THE STORY OF THE GUARD: A CHRONICLE OF THE WAR. BY MRS. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT. 1 vol. 16mo. [illegible] This book, from the pen of the wife of Gen. Fremont, is a true story of the celebrated body-guard, whose achievements have been made the subject of such diverse opinion. [illegible] For sale by all booksellers, or sent, postpaid, to any address on receipt of price by the publishers, TICKNOR & FIELDS, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. A SUITABLE HOLIDAY GIFT. No more appropriate Gift can be selected for a New-Year's Present than the new AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA. IT WILL BE COMPLETED IN ONE MORE VOLUME, Making 16 in all. PRICE: In Cloth $3 00 each; In Half Morocco $4 00 each; In Sheep 3 50 each; In Half Russia 4 50 each. After the publication of the 16th volume, which will be very early in the coming year, the price will be increased 50 cents on each volume, so that those purchasing now will save $8. NEAT BLACK-WALNUT BOOKCASES Have been prepared to contain THE ENTIRE SET OF THE CYCLOPÆDIA. PRICE, $6 50. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

BOOKSELLERS AND THE PUBLIC. Having removed to their new premises from Dey-st., THE LONDON PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. Are now prepared to supply their customers as usual, promptly and at the lowest cash prices. ☞ SEVERAL NEW PUBLICATIONS SHORTLY READY. ☞ SPLENDID ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. [illegible] *.* NO. 487 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP. Wholesale Rooms, No. 445 Broome-st. Address HENRY A. BROWN, Managing Agent.

GREAT ATTRACTION. IMPERIAL COURTS. THE GEM OF THE SEASON AMONG HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS. A GREAT FAMILY GATHERING OF IMPERIAL SOVEREIGNS AND THEIR CABINET MINISTERS. 42 Steel-plate Portrait Illustrations. 46 Biographical Sketches. 410 Pages on Tinted Paper. Richly bound in Turkey antique. An Imperial Octavo. $12 50. JUST PUBLISHED BY CHARLES SCRIBNER, New-York, No. 124 Grand-st. For sale by the Booksellers.

IN PRESS, By CHARLES SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York. THE BOOK OF PRAISE. From the best English Hymn-writers. Selected and arranged by ROUNDELL PALMER. BACON'S ESSAYS, AND COLORS OF GOOD AND EVIL. With Notes and Glossarial Index. By W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M. A.

JANUARY NO. NOW READY. MERRY'S MUSEUM. The oldest and best ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE for Children, only $1 per year. January No. contains a steel engraved portrait of Robert Merry. Price 10 cents. Send for it. J. N. STEARNS, Publisher, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York City.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE WORLD. 100,000 children's books at 25 cts., published for 50 cts. 20,000 photographic albums at your price. 75,000 magnificent gift books at our price. 100,000 miscellaneous books at any price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS. TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, Have in stock, in addition to their superior standard assortment of DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, RICH SILVER WARE AND WATCHES, BRONZES AND CLOCKS IN ALL STYLES, an extraordinary invoice of the PRIZE LEATHER GOODS, made by the first fabricants of London, Paris and Vienna, including Traveling Satchels and Dressing Cases, from $10 to $600. EXQUISITELY MADE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, bound in rare wood or leather, with mountings in gold, malachite, &c.; Jewel and Papeterie Cases, Portfolios, and many miscellaneous fancies.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, IMPORTER OF Fancy Bon-Bon Boxes, &c., &c., No. 555 Broadway, OFFERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES, BONED TURKEY, DISH OF GAME, SALADS, ORNAMENTED FRUIT CAKES, BRANDY FRUIT, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, MOTTOES, ICE CREAM, FANCY ICES, PICKLED OYSTERS, &c. All of the best quality. FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FANCY BOXES, SUPERB SILK SACKS, CORNUCOPIAS, SURPRISES, All filled with delicious confectionery.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Fine table and pocket cutlery, plated tea-sets and coffee-urns, English and American skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys. Tool chests, sleighs, &c. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

INDIA RUBBER TOYS AND JEWELRY. A fine assortment for the Holidays, wholesale and retail, GOODYEAR'S INDIA-RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. India-rubber Gloves for chapped hands, &c.

ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—NEW China and Glass Store. Fine China Dinner Sets, 150 pieces, for $35. Fine Decorated Dinner Sets, for $45 and upward. Fine Decorated Tea Sets, for $7 50 and upward. All our Stock of glass and fancy goods, marked in plain figures at the lowest rates. We still continue our manufactory of gas fixtures in every variety. J. & J. W. DONALDSON, No. 1 Astor-place, [illegible]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—AMERICAN, SWISS AND English watches, in my own dependable [illegible] of cases, and fine gold jewelry of every description. Good solid goods! appropriate for Holiday gifts. T. B. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, and watch-case manufacturer, No. 175 Broadway, up stairs.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York. New-York Times Building. J. H. & Co. are agents for advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertisement is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices. Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office. REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCHES In new and beautiful styles of cases, FOR SALE BY GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs of my own manufacture, which I will sell as low for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 90 and 92 East Houston-st. J. KRUTINA.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Will offer at retail [illegible] A LARGE ASSORTMENT [illegible] DRESS GOODS [illegible] HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Put up in DRESS PATTERNS, with prices marked in figures on each dress, and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

Also, SILK SHAWLS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, SCARFS, &c., at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

CURTAINS AND WINDOW SHADES, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. SOLOMON & HART, NO. 369 BROADWAY,

Invite particular attention of parties furnishing FOR THE HOLIDAYS, to their LARGE STOCK of UPHOLSTERY and FURNISHING GOODS. THEIR EXTENSIVE FACILITIES ENABLE THEM TO FILL ORDERS WITH THE GREATEST EXPEDITION. THEIR STOCK, IN POINT OF EXTENT AND VARIETY, IS UNRIVALED, AND IS OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. SOLOMON & HART, NO. 369 BROADWAY.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE. BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES. IMPORTER'S STOCK CLOSING OUT.

1,500 FINE WORKED Sets, 50c. — Worked Collars, 6c. Worked Collars, 12c. Worked Collars, 18c. Worked Collars, 25c. Worked Collars, 31c. Worked Collars, 38c. Worked Collars, 50c.

2,000 EXTRA FINE WORKED SETS, Worth $2, At $1. — FINE LACE MEDALLION Collars..........$1

1,500 WORKED WITH FANCY SLEEVES, 75c. and $1. — FINE LINEN COLLARS, Worked Edges, 15c.

FINE LACE SETS. FANCY LACE SLEEVES. LACE VAILS OF EVERY VARIETY. HANDKERCHIEFS. STILL SELLING AT THE OLD PRICES. [illegible] dozen Ladies' all linen, 6c. [illegible] Gentlemen's all linen, extra cheap, 12c. to 25c. Fine lot of grass linen, worth 40c., at 15c. Lace Handkerchiefs [illegible] Needle-work Handkerchiefs [illegible]

10,000 yards [illegible] 2 yards wide DRESS TARLETONS. [illegible] — MOSS BUDS, ROSES, Sprays of FLOWERS of every kind. FINE FELT [illegible] BONNETS, TRIMMINGS. RIBBONS, [illegible] HAIR NETS.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT. An entire fresh stock of GLOVES, MITTS, LEGGINGS and HOODS. Gentlemen's Best KID GLOVES, [illegible] — Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Colored RINGWOOD GLOVES, 50c. LADIES' Plain and Stitched Backs [illegible] WHITE KIDS, [illegible] — BUCK GLOVES. 3,000 pairs [illegible] MERINO HOSE, 25c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT. PORTEMONNAIES in every style. BASKETS OF PERFUMERY. Fine Perfumeries, 15c., [illegible] FANCY BRACELETS and NECKLACES. TOYS and FANCY GOODS. TWO ENTIRE FLOORS THROWN OPEN AS SHOW ROOMS. BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. PARIAN MARBLE and ALABASTER DOLLS, [illegible] of every kind—those that cry and those that talk. BLEEDING SHEEP. GENERAL SCOTT IN UNIFORM. GARIBALDI IN UNIFORM. SEVENTH REGIMENT IN UNIFORM. BARNUM AND COMMODORE NUTT.

ELEPHANTS, HORSES, DONKEYS, LIONS, BEARS, CATS, DOGS, BIRDS, PARROTS, DUCKS, GEESE, — China Tea Sets, 13c. up. Sets of Furniture, 6c. up. Boxes Villages, 6c. up. Fancy Boxes, 3c. up. Encampments, 6c. up. Chinese Vases, 3c. up. Sheep Folds, 6c. up. Railroads, 8c. up. KITCHEN FURNITURE. BOXES OF SOLDIERS. Hose Carriages. MECHANICAL SQUIRRELS, RABBITS, CATS, and [illegible]

JEWELRY CASKETS, WORK BOXES, WATCH STANDS, INK STANDS, GLOVE BOXES, [illegible] STEAMBOATS, HOSE CARRIAGES, ZOUAVES, CONTRABANDS, — PARIAN FIGURES, PARIAN VASES, CHINA COLOGNES, FLOWER VASES, CIGAR STANDS, [illegible] MILITARY CAPS, KNAPSACKS, DRUMS, GUNS, SWORDS.

CARICATURES OF OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS, [illegible] AND A THOUSAND AND ONE OTHER THINGS Not Mentioned. A splendid [illegible] ENGLISH AND FRENCH GAMES. SIEGE OF THE MALAKOFF. NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. ATTACK ON AND FALL OF SEBASTOPOL. ENGLISH STAG HUNTS. STEEPLE CHASES. [illegible] JOURNEYS BY SEA AND LAND. LOTTERY GAMES and GAMES OF SIEGES. CAMP SCENES. FORTIFIED CASTLES. With a large variety of BOX TOYS. That fine Mechanical Piece from Paris, THE TIGHT-ROPE DANCER, Still on Exhibition. WM. KINZEY'S, Nos. [illegible] 8th-av., [illegible]

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES. Entirely New Patterns, suitable for the Holidays. LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES and Laces, in great variety. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway. Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOLIDAY REDUCTION! In accordance with our usual custom at this season, and in order to facilitate sales, our ENTIRE STOCK IS REDUCED, And will be offered at RETAIL, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway. Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT. Ladies', Childrens' and Infant's garments of every kind, REDUCED DURING THE HOLIDAYS! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway. Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS WILL BE OFFERED UNTIL THE 1st OF JANUARY AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, Consisting of Black Thread Lace Vails, from $2 50 to $40. Black Pusher Lace Vails, from $1 and upward. Black Guipure Thread and French Laces, Coiffures, Barbes, &c. Real Point Valenciennes, Thread and Guipure Lace Collars, Sets, Coiffures, Barbes, &c. Valenciennes and Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs. French and Scotch Embroidered Collars and Sets. Real Thread Point Valenciennes and Guipure Laces. Real Point Applique Laces, 75c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3. ALL LESS THAN HALF PRICES. Together with a varied assortment of every article in the trade, and at REMARKABLY MODERATE PRICES. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 439 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS AND DRESS GOODS, FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 2,000 yards MEDIUM and LIGHT-COLORED SILKS, suitable for evening or street dresses, at 75c. per yard. 5,000 yards RICH and HEAVY SILKS at [illegible] 11s., and 12s. per yard. 4,000 yards RICH BLACK GROS DE RHINE and BLACK FIGURED SILKS at very low prices. Also, 10 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS. 2 cases plaid alpacas, pretty styles, only 20c. per yard, worth 37½c. [illegible] and Pacific De Laines, in new and beautiful styles. [illegible] best make of Calicoes at less than wholesale prices. Also, French Merinos, Ottoman and Empress Cloths, Bombazines, Poplins, De Beges, and a full assortment of Domestic Goods for family use, which will be offered at very low prices for cash. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. [illegible] Grand-st.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF P. J. HOMES, All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at NO. 477 BROADWAY. E. HOMES, LATE HOMES & LE-BATARD. N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless of cost. NO. 477 BROADWAY.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German [illegible] corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, [illegible]; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S. FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GREAT REDUCTION ON ALL THE SILK GOODS. DRESS LENGTHS IN VERY RICH SILK FOR PRESENTS. At $35, $45, $75, and $100 per dress. Really worth $65, $75, $150, and $200. FANCY SILKS, at $1 [illegible] worth $2. PLAIN EVENING SILKS, at $1—worth $1 [illegible] SILKS for evening dresses, at [illegible] cents per yard. THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN NEW-YORK. CHEAP DRESSES. Of Valentine—12 yards for $3 38. Of Cashmere Delaine—12 yards for $3. AND MANY OTHER FANCY DRESS GOODS, Marked down especially for the occasion. LARGE CHOICE OF FANCY TARLATANS, For Evening Dresses. BALMORAL SKIRTS!!! 4 yards wide, quality of $3 75 for $2 75. Balance of our Laces and Embroideries marked down to clear them out this season. LEGRAIN, No. 739 Broadway, Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS. E. S. MILLS & CO. OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. SILVER GRAY SEALSKIN CLOAKS. MISSES' CLOAKS REDUCED TO $4 AND $5, AT No. 381 BROADWAY.

WINDOW SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND, BUFF HOLLAND, GREEN HOLLAND. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CURTAINS. LACE, SATIN DAMASK, BROCATEL, &c., &c. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

CORNICES. NEW STYLES, 1863. KELTY'S, No. 359 Broadway.

R. H. MACY. HOLIDAY GOODS. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!! OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS. EMBROIDERIES. SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY. RIBBONS. CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW. FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS. CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS. BALMORAL SKIRTS. 1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS. CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY. Ladies' Woolen Under Skirts, CORSETS, UNDER-CLOTHING, Merino Under-Wear, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety. LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, NOW OPENING. 1,000 dozen White and Parti-Colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black, our own importation and best quality. Now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of HOLIDAY GOODS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. If you want to see the Elephant, GO TO MACY'S. Monkeys in all positions. Noah's Ark, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Coloquas, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, [illegible] Leather Bags and Baskets, [illegible] Chequers and Chessmen, [illegible] Watch-stands, Watch-stands, Cigar-stands, Ash-holders, &c. Tea-sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubber, Pocketbooks and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Ten-pins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-room Sets, Graces, Gutting Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S CHEAP CLOAK STORE, LADIES WILL FIND A SUPERB STOCK of NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, VERY RICHLY ADORNED WITH PARIS ORNAMENTS, manufactured expressly for THE COMING HOLIDAY SEASON. ALSO, An immense variety of Medium-priced Garments, FROM $5 50 UP TO $0. ALSO, A splendid stock of INDIE, PARIS, AND VIENNA BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. We have received per late arrivals a splendid stock of newest and choicest colors in FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINES, CASHMERES, &c., &c. ALSO, The balance of an Importer's Stock of SAXONY PLAIDS, VALENCIAS, and POPLINS, purchased at a great reduction. ALSO, 1,500 NEW BALMORALS, at $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 each. ALSO, FOR BALLS and EVENING DRESSES, A large stock of Tarletans, Tulles, Swisses, &c., &c. ALSO, WHITE and COLORED KID GLOVES, all sizes. ALSO, MOURNING GOODS, in great variety. W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

HOLIDAY SCARFS AND TIES. RINGWOOD, CLOTH, SILK, CALF AND KID GLOVES. SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. ENGLISH AND SHAKER-KNIT HOSIERY. SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Merino, Lambswool, Cotton and Silk UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Superfine Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS. Three and Four Ply Linen Collars. THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS. At the Shirt and Collar Depot, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., One door North of Maiden-lane. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS. EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, from Auction, Cheap. Over One Thousand LACE BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, Superbly Fine Linen Centres, at 75 cents and $1 each—about Half Price. Also, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 cents each. MALTESE LACE COLLARS, 8, 12, 25, 44 and 50 cents each. The Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City, both White and Colored, from 44 cents—warranted Goat Skin. CLOTH GLOVES, Newest Designs. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS. DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS—cheap. SILK PLAID VELVETS, 75c., $1 and $1 50 per yard. BONNET RIBBONS CLEARING OUT. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE. THOUSANDS OF BEAVER AND FELT BLOOMERS SELLING OFF AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE. LADIES' FELT BONNETS, from 44 cents each. WOOLLEN HOODS AND SONTAGS, CHEAP. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally. GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway. Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors, plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; a good quality, only 75 cents per dozen. Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, $1. ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY, Will offer at retail, on [illegible] SEVERAL THOUSAND CLOAKS, OF THE QUALITY AND ELEGANT STYLES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH STYLES, Made of the best materials, from $5 to $50. CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, CHEAP IN PROPORTION. Also, 500 BEST QUALITY WATER-PROOF CLOAKS at $6. The above Goods are from one of the largest wholesale manufacturers in the City. They wish to dispose of their large stock BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY, and have made arrangements with us to close them out at a GREAT REDUCTION FROM WHOLESALE PRICES. Please call and examine before purchasing. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 355 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR. STRUELENS & PALMERS, [illegible] NOS. 36 AND 38 DUANE-ST. A few steps east of Broadway. Offer at retail, for the Holidays, a very large and beautiful variety of FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystalized and Glacés, BONBONS, CORNUCOPIAS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c. Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for attractiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO., NO. 20 JOHN-ST. FINE PLATED WARE. Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entre Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c. ALSO, Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety. Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c. HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT PARIS MADE Ladies' and Gentlemen's traveling Toilet and Shopping Bags, a beautiful and useful article for Holiday presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 88 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 709 Broadway, near 4th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY. SIGMOND GOGE, Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs. Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nyack, on the Hudson, will reopen directly after the Holidays, with a full corps of instructors. Prof. GEO. W. MORGAN remains in charge of the Musical Department; Prof. DE LAVERNY of the French Department. For circulars or admission, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 37 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS, WITHIN 25 miles of the City; rates reasonable; advantages superior; conducted by an experienced and successful teacher. Address TEACHER, No. 3 Park-row.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J., 45 minutes from New-York. Next term opens Jan. 7. Address J. A. FOWLER and W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Sept. 1. For circulars address the Principals. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. [illegible] Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge. For Parents who desire information of good schools; For representing teachers who wish engagements; For selling and renting school properties. Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular. References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher, who is now at the head of a flourishing institution, is desirous of forming a connection with some well-established school in New-York or Brooklyn, either as partner, or with a view to ultimately assuming the proprietorship. Parties wishing to dispose of schools by immediate transfer need not reply. Unexceptionable City reference will be given. An interview may be had by addressing Box No. 4,446 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family; she has received a finished education, and can furnish first-class references as to experience and success in teaching; terms very moderate. Address M. N., Box No. 119 Times Office, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED GERman lady, having taught successfully in the first families in Europe and this country, desires a few more pupils in either the English, (which she teaches in all its branches,) German, French, music, or all the different branches together. Address N. N., Station A. Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—A GOOD CHANCE FOR A well-qualified gentleman or lady, who can command some patronage and capital, to become partner and associate principal of an established female seminary, near the City. A professor of music preferred. Address J. F. H., Box No. 177 Times Office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—An English lady of great experience, and fully qualified to give instruction in English thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. C., No. 380 6th-av., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN—WANTED IN A SPECIE OFfice, a young man of experience in the business. Apply at No. 4 Wall-st. from 9½ to 10 o'clock, A. M.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant lady's maid and seamstress; must understand hairdressing and dressmaking; also, several Protestant cooks, washers and ironers, and girls for housework. Apply this day, with City reference, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GINTY.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a first-class lady's maid and seamstress, who can cut and fit ladies' dresses and dress hair nicely, and willing to travel with the lady. Apply, this day, at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., (late No. 149 Grand-st.) BEDELL.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A RELIABLE PROTESTant nurse, in a small family, where, if faithful, she will find a congenial home. Best references required. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M. at No. 279 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a nurse and seamstress. One who is competent and faithful, and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 127 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

AN ASSISTANT NURSE—WANTED, A young Protestant girl as assistant nurse; one accustomed to children and understands sewing. Apply at 12 Rutgers-place, with references, between 9 and 11 A. M.

A SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, as seamstress and lady's maid, a Protestant, one who understands her business perfectly, and can bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at No. 10 East 17th-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD HAT Block maker; a responsible position, good salary and constant employment guaranteed. Address Box No. 4,879 New-York Post-office.

STATIONERY.

1863. DIARIES. 1863. All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, [illegible] black, [illegible] does not corrode. [illegible] JAMES [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, as chambermaid and seamstress, or children's maid and seamstress; the advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands family sewing; will be highly recommended by the American family she has left; is a Protestant; has no objection to go to the country; will be heard of for three days. Address M., Box [illegible] Times Office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is an American Protestant; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 110 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting satisfactorily; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE, AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by an English Protestant girl in either of the above capacities; is thoroughly competent and has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by an American Protestant woman as chambermaid and waitress or as nurse and seamstress, or would do the work of a small family. Has the best of references. Apply at No. 36 East 24th-st., second floor.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable middle-aged Protestant woman as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small family; is tidy and neat in kitchen and ironing, a steady home. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room, between Prince and Spring sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT Englishwoman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, COMPEtent respectable young woman, a situation as first-class cook who understands all kinds of family cooking; would be willing to assist with the fine washing if required. Has good City and country reference; resides with a family until suited. Can be seen for two days at No. 25 West 32d-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City references given; no one need call that needs washing; any application during this week will be promptly attended to. Can be seen at 73 West 28th-st., second floor, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Scotch woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework, in a private family; wages not so much of an object as a good home—or would go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 97 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, and the French and American modes of cooking; wages $12; City or country. Call at or address, for two days, No. 193 East 21st-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; wishes to engage with a family residing a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 462 Greenwich-st., in the store, or address M. E., Box No. 193 Times Office.

A COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as a first-class cook in a private family; has the highest testimonials as to character and capability; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for three days, at No. 115 West 26th-st., second floor.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSEWORKER.—Situation wanted by a very trusty and capable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or will do general housework in a moderate-sized family; is recommended from her last place as an excellent plain cook and a very superior washer and ironer; would like to live anywhere around Brooklyn Heights. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would do general housework. Call for two days at No. 272 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, back room. Good City reference.

A DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes a situation to go out by the day or week; reference given. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

A LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or as thorough laundress; does up linens in style; understands fluting finery or mangling, or as cook and baker; makes pastry; wages $8. Call at No. 109 East 21st-st., for two days.

A NURSE.—A CAPABLE PERSON WISHES A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for a good many years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is handy and obliging in sickness; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 941½ Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN experienced nurse; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 413 6th-av., one door above 25th-st., in the fancy store.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; has no objections to take care of some grown children; has the best of recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT PROTESTant waitress wants a situation in a private family, or would do waiting and chamberwork; has no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 61 6th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AT THE OLD OFFICE NO. 149 GRANDst., all private families, hotels, boarding houses, &c., furnished with first-class male and female servants for City or country; professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, tidy girls for housework, &c.; also coachmen, waiters, farmers, gardeners, &c. A number of select servants wanted.

MALES.

AS BUGLER.—A YOUNG MAN, AN EXCELlent player on the cornet, wishes a situation as ship's bugler, in the United States Navy; has practiced music for many years, and is thorough master of several instruments. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIRous of procuring a good situation for his coachman; he is a first-rate groom and driver; he is honest, sober, and can be trusted implicitly. Any gentleman in want of a trustworthy young man, will call, or address W. C., No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A REspectable Protestant young man desires a situation as coachman and gardener; is a good groom and careful driver, and is well recommended from his last place. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av., late No. 149 Grand-st. BEDELL.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom, by a sober, steady man; is a good and careful driver, and will keep things in good style; can come well recommended from his last employer, and can be seen by addressing, for two days, C. W., No. 147 East 10th-st.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, or gardener, by a man that understands his business in the above capacity, the raising of all kinds of farm produce and gardening in all its different branches; hot and cold grapery and green house; can give first-rate reference for capability and good conduct. Address N. O. P., No. 9 John-st., New-York.

AN IN-DOOR WATCHMAN.—SITUATION wanted, by an in-door watchman, or to sleep in a store, and make himself useful in the day time; holding a situation as above; satisfactory reasons will be given for leaving; can give the best of reference. Direct WATCHMAN, Spring-st. Post-office.

A USEFUL MAN.—A USEFUL SINGLE ENGlishman wants a situation; he understands the care of horses and can drive; or as porter; or is willing to do almost any kind of work; temperate in his habits. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a thoroughly competent single young man, who can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, No. 400 4th-av., in Mr. Bookham's office.

A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD SOCIAL POSItion, being possessed of quite limited means, but of an unlimited amount of active, energetic and persevering business qualifications, desires to secure a position in a reliable wholesale house in this City, where advancement will follow close application and attention to business. Commission or wholesale grocery preferred. References unexceptional. Address at once, W. T., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE house; dry goods preferred; unexceptionable reference; salary no object. Address R. S. T., Sweeney's Hotel, stating where and when an interview may be had.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, on the night of the 26th, a large BAY MARE, 16 hands high, long mane and tail, white star in the face, one white hind foot; there was also a small bunch upon the inside of the left fore-leg, near the knee. Whoever will give information or return said mare will receive the above reward. DAVID BROWN, Greenwich, Conn.

LOST—A SABLE PELERINE, LINED WITH brown silk, on Friday evening, between 8½ and 9 o'clock, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or 6th-av., between 38th and 40th sts. Whoever will return the same to No. 103 West 38th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

F. CURET, 784 BROADWAY, 784. Continues to serve complete assortments of eatables on the style of Chevet, of Paris, such as Game, Fowl, Patés, Galantines, Water Ices, Sorbets, &c. Orders for the Holidays will be punctually attended to.

MASON JONES—HIS PHRENOLOGY, WITH portrait, in the January PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE MOST DESIRABLE [illegible]

FOR SALE VERY LOW—TWO NEW THREE-story brick dwellings, with modern improvements, north side of Lefferts-st., [illegible] from Atlantic and [illegible] H. A. SEAVARD, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 227 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—NOS. 203 AND 205 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 25x100. The property pays a good income. Price—each $4,500 [illegible] at 6 per cent., if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 200 acres [illegible] with excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange [illegible] HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 2 houses, shop with engine, &c. Worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Dixon, Ill. [illegible] COCKCROFT, No. 6 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, [illegible] No. 35 East 37th-st. House [illegible] Inquire of RENO D. ROBINS.

FOR SALE, IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS—A choice collection of Real Estate, consisting of lots, city residences, [illegible] For particulars apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 3 Wall-st.

HOMES FOR ALL—NEW JERSEY LANDS in large or small tracts [illegible] from twenty to twenty acres each, payable $1 a week. Also village lots, $10 each. Send stamp for circular to E. FRANKLIN CURRIE, No. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 28 Williams-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 4 Main-st., Orange, 2 to 7 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HASTINGS, ON the Hudson, a house with nine rooms, well and spring water, every variety of fruit, and within two minutes walk of landing. Apply to WM. H. PILLOW, No. 38 Wall-st., Basement.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and [illegible] known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 33 Union-square north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, [illegible] on Broadway, [illegible] through to 18th-st., on the easterly side, [illegible] the westerly line being irregular. Application to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained. DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC, BASEment and under-cellar house No. [illegible] West Washington-place, with all the modern improvements, gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, bath and laundry. Possession immediately. Rent at the rate of $600. For particulars call on the premises, or of CYRUS W. FIELD.

TO LET, LEASE OR SELL—A LARGE TWO-story attic and basement brick house, in Tarrytown, N. Y.; has river view; 1¾ acres of land; an abundance of all kinds of fruit; carriage-house and stable, suitable for a female seminary, or country residence. Terms reasonable. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TO LET—THE PLEASANT DWELLING NO. 158 Ryerson-st., between DeKalb and Myrtle avenue Railroad, Brooklyn; only 15 minutes to ferry; possession at once. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENTAL, THE DOUBLE house No. 45 Greene-st., well arranged to accommodate two genteel families or a large boarding-house. Inquire of GEORGE COOK, No. 141 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED FOR housekeeping in a private house, by a family of three grown persons and one servant. They must consist of a nicely furnished parlor, two bedrooms, kitchen and servant's room. Location on the west side, and not above 26th-st.; price, not to exceed $60 per month. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] Post-office.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—FROM 3 TO 5 acres, with good house, modern improvements, either in Orange, N. J., or on Hudson River, within one hour and a half of New-York. Price not over $12,000. Cash will be paid. Address Box No. 2,390 Post-office, with price and full particulars.

WANTED—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE FOR a family of three grown persons. Must be between 4th and 6th avs., and above 14th-st. Address I. C., 5th-av. Hotel Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A [illegible] Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a handsomely furnished room in a strictly private family, where no early dinners or no children. Location above 20th-st., between Madison and 6th avs. Reference exchanged. Address Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 43 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

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HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an Entire Success—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

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1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address DR. F. HUMPHREYS, Office and depot No. 562 Broadway, New-York. DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

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LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of [illegible] and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A DAIRY OF milk of four or five cans, of forty quarts each. Three and one-half cents per quart will be paid until April 1, and payments punctual. Inquire at Bour's Hotel, corner of 39th-st. and 4th-av.

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$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. E. HOLDEN, No. 16 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 18 Wall-st.; 234 Canal, and No. 63 East 14th-st., Union-square.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Locust Mountain; also, English house Cannel, Liverpool Orrel and Cumberland, of the best qualities. All at lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West-sts.

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INFALLIBLE. THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. A GERMAN REMEDY. This wonderful medicine has no equal for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Whites; it is used by the most successful of our physicians, and always with the same result. A CERTAIN CURE. Sold by [illegible] No. 21 Park-row, [illegible] Astor House, and [illegible] Campbell, corner [illegible] and by Druggists generally. Price $1 [illegible] Address communication to the sole agent, [illegible] S. BAKER, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SURE CURE.—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Consultation on the most [illegible] Parties whom those afflicted with any form of private diseases, [illegible] Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, [illegible] Syphilis [illegible] years of extensive practice, [illegible] in cases where [illegible] restore the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] The afflicted should read their circular. Postage, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest time, by DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is in possession of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call at once. It will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, Medical College, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., cured on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness cured only by a sure and effectual method. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that equal and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases while in absence of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular, first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

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DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

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WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS. The undersigned, sole agent of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD, of Bordeaux, France, Offers for sale his LARGE STOCK OF WINES, &c., at the lowest prices. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—BOURBON WHISKY (OVERTON'S three years old) of choice quality, 12 barrels in store, for sale by BEACH & BOND, No. 83 Front-st.

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ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or, made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent. GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

LIFE AND ITS POWERS.—HUMAN IMprovement, Gradation of Animals, Difference in Men, Higher Realm of Life, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, in PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January; now ready. Also, "The Ways of Life," with illustrative engravings. "Reading Character at a Glance," Physiognomy; Hardening of the Brain; its Causes; The Term of Life; and much other interesting matter. Only $1 a year, or 10 cents a number. Ask your newsman for it, or send to FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7 per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California [illegible] the San Francisco and San José Railroad Company, of which road $300,000 was issued by Santa Clara County, and $300,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November (and probably in gold), and the principal in [illegible] sinking fund [illegible]. San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, [illegible] and had $1,000,000 taxable property [illegible] Legislature, a special tax is levied to pay the interest, and for the Sinking Fund to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. [illegible] & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.: [illegible] Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due [illegible]. Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863. Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the [illegible] Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Office of the Jeffersonville Railroad Co.,
Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the [illegible] day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a portion of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds. Purchasers of this loan render through an acceptable [illegible] to the aid of the Government. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 24 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

MORTGAGES WANTED.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. From $1,000 to $75,000.

On good, improved City property, at lowest rate of interest.

$50,000 TO LOAN OUT UPTOWN.

Apply to
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 Pine-street.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 2 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum agt. The Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held bona fide, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSEY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsey County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed Sept. 26, 1862, to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a special tax has been levied to pay the interest and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsey County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsey County.

State of Illinois, Treasurer's Office,
Springfield, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, whose coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent any discrepancies in the account.

W. TOWNSEY JONES, Secretary.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Co., Chicago, Dec. [illegible], 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—AT THE meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 17th inst., it was

Resolved, That the time for extending the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company be and the same is hereby limited to the first day of April, 1863.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company,
No. 10 Wall-st.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ALEX. WILEY, Jr., Sec'y.

Office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1863, on the first mortgage ten per cent. bonds of Sacramento, Placer and Nevada Railroad Company, of California, will be paid on and after that date, deducting Government tax, by

G. S. M. DAVIS,
Dec. 26, 1862. No. 47 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons of [illegible] of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, at gold [illegible]

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of unassented Stock and Bonds of the above (new Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) road are requested to call at my office, No. 10 Wall-st.

E. R. MEADE.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1862, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 37 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 33 Exchange-place.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation IN GOLD COIN less 3 per cent. excise, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1863, ON the Funded Debt Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. will be paid Jan. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by H. C. KINGSLEY.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Pearl and [illegible] Wall-st.

HOLDERS OF INSURANCE SCRIP WISHING to sell before the close of the year, are invited to offer it to WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The Interest on these Bonds is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, in Gold, which at the present current premium on Gold is equivalent to Eight per Cent. per Annum.

They are the Cheapest Government Security now in the Market, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the best known, most popular and most available of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies through the confidence and patriotism of the people, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them, through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

State of Connecticut,
Treasury Office, Hartford, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 8th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of the New-York Institute for the Blind, held on the 24th day of December, the following named gentlemen were elected Managers for the year 1863:

Geo. F. Allen,	D. Lydig Suydam,
Augustus Schell,	Nathaniel P. Hosack,
Edward L. Beadle,	Joseph Gratton,
Robert S. Hone,	T. Bailey Myers,
Charles E. Norton,	Newbold Edgar,
William H. Church,	Edward C. Donnelly,
Waldo Hutchins,	James Cooper Lord,
Charles E. Tuckerman,	Alfred Schermerhorn,
James Lenox Kennedy,	John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Daniel H. Tompkins,	Frederick G. Foster.

ROBT. S. HONE, Recording Secretary.

FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—A meeting of the Board and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN V. SEYMOUR, President.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE at 6 per cent., in sums of $10,000 and upwards, on first class City property.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Augustus F. Lee, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
Jos. P. Cooper, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Paving Twenty-third-street, from the Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of the Tenth-avenue, with trap-block pavement; for building sewers in Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and in Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue; west side of Third-avenue, both sides of Lexington, Fourth, Fifth avenues, Broadway, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth avenues from and to points distant half way between the street lying on either side of and contiguous to said Twenty-third-street; on both sides of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and both sides of Seventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-house, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
C. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, Nov. 12, 1862.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued by the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK having expired, notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 331 of the Laws of 1860, that a final Dividend of One (1) Per Cent. has been declared upon the original amount of notes deposited (as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent, in redemption of the notes of the said Bank) payable on presentation of the said certificates, properly indorsed, at the Department, within six months from the date hereof, and not thereafter.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.

Dated October 4, 1862.
JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

CARRIAGE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE AND SALESROOMS—Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster st.—Storage for carriages of every description.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of new and second-hand stock for sale or storage.

MAJOR THOMPSON,
Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

GORILLA AND MAN—WITH ENGRAVINGS.—What are the differences, in body and mind? See PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for January. 10 cents. Ask your newsman, or send to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE HUMAN BODY—OF WHAT COMPOSED.—Read PHYSIOLOGY in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1863. Only $1 a year. Ask your newsman for it, or send to FOWLER and WELLS, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.
MR. J. E. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The scenery, costumes and appointments of "Faust and Marguerite" are unsurpassable; connoisseur Mr. Selwyn seems to have painted as if he meant them to be finished for an art gallery, so perfectly has he finished them.—*New-York Herald.*

"Faust and Marguerite" is brilliant to the last degree. It affords several of the most elaborate and striking scenic displays that have ever been presented in New-York. The mounting of the piece is superb, the scenery throughout magnificent, the dresses rich and tasteful and full of variety. The best drama ever written would hardly need to be better put upon the stage.—*New-York Tribune.*

We have no recollection of a production that combined more admirably a spectacle with the positive feeling of a work of art. Mr. J. E. Roberts, an actor of reputation as Mephistophiles, gave a remarkably strong and sinister interpretation to that potentate's character. He is, beyond all doubt, the best representative of his part we have had here.—*New-York Times.*

Faust....Mr. L. R. Shewell	Valentine..Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander....Mr. A. W. Fenno	Siebel..........Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite..........Miss Emily Thorne	
Martha....Miss Mary Wells	Bertha.....Mrs. J. R. Scott

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.
Charming Holiday Performances.
THREE MERRY PIECES
EVERY NIGHT.
On MONDAY, Dec. 29,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Will commence the seventh and last week but one of one of the most brilliant engagements on theatrical record. The performance will commence with, for the first time, the charming Irish comedy
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
SIR PETER O'PLENIPO....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
ISABELLA................MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by Mr. Williams' beautiful drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
LANTY McLAUGHLIN....MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KATE KEARNEY..........MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC.
On New Year's night, a grand gala performance.
Remember, last week but one.

HENRY CLAY!
DANIEL WEBSTER!!
JOHN C. CALHOUN!!!
JOHN RANDOLPH!!!!
ROB. Y. HAYNE!!!!!
MR. SPURGEON!!!!!!

Their manner of oratory will be personated on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1862, at Irving Hall, by a private gentleman, of whom Charles Dickens has said, "He is a Proteus for shapes, a Roscius for a tongue;" and the London Times, "He would make the finest Lear or Brutus since the days of Garrick and Kemble." For full particulars see announcement columns for Tuesday.

DIVIDENDS

Office of the Panama Railroad Company,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
New-York, Dec. 24, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company,
No. 35 William-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office, in cash, on and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, inst.

Transfer books are closed until the morning of FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

Office of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company,
New-York, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, Dec. 27, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable at the office of E. Morgan's Sons, on FRIDAY, the 2d January. The transfer books will be closed from the 29th inst. to 2d proximo.

JAMES J. DAY, President.

157TH DIVIDEND.—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.

WM. P. [illegible], Cashier.

Broadway Bank,
New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on the 2d day of January ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

People's Bank of the City of New-York,
New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 22, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 6.

GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK—NEW-YORK, DEC. 23, 1862.—The Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 2d of January, inclusive.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, per Devan.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 19 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM MENZIES, Treasurer.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

Grocers' Bank, New-York, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, (free of Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 5.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock (free of Government tax) payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, Dec. 20, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared—free from Government tax—payable on and after 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent.—(free of Government tax,) payable Jan. 2. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2.

JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1862.

EAST RIVER BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a dividend of three and half per cent., free of Government tax, from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed from Dec. 22 to Jan. 2. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 2.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Hanover Bank, New-York, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

H. SCHRDINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. (3½), free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863.

ISAAC G. OGDEN, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Open at ¼ to 7—begin at 7¾ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY,)
Fourth representation of the highly attractive comedy, with
NEW SCENERY,
By Mr. Isherwood.
NEW COSTUMES,
By Flannery and Assistants.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC,
By Mr. Baeppelt.
and produced with the utmost care in every department, entitled the
INVISIBLE
HUSBAND.

Don Philip, the King Consort, as originally acted by him..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Don Manuel de Pontivedra..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Don Japhet, Grand Chamberlain..........Mr. Mark Smith
Gil Perez, the Miller..........Mr. George Holland
Captain of the Guard..........Mr. Parkes
Page..........Mr. Turner
Giralda, a peasant girl, as originally acted by her..........Miss Mary Gannon
Isabella, Queen of Spain..........Mrs. Fanny Morant

TUESDAY, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the standard cast of the establishment.
WEDNESDAY, THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY, (New-Year's Night,)
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
FRIDAY, LOVE AND MONEY.
SATURDAY, A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

In preparation, "Pauline," "The Irish Heiress," "Bold Stroke for a Husband," "Secrets Worth Knowing," &c.

To be repeated, Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic Drama, "Central Park;" also, "Money," and (by desire) "Bosom Friends."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7¾; over at 10 o'clock.
MONDAY,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
and
NEW-YEAR'S AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
LAST WEEK
Of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
BLONDETTE.
The most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed.
GORGEOUS SCENERY,
SPLENDID DRESSES,
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.
Prepared expressly for the
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Positively the last week of the Fairy Spectacle
BLONDETTE.
At the highly gifted and popular Comedienne
MRS. JOHN WOOD
is engaged for a limited period, and will make her appearance on
MONDAY, JAN. 5.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
Director..........Carl Anschutz
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29,
First time, Auber's Comic Opera of
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
Second time, Auber's Opera,
THE MASON AND LOCKSMITH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 1,
GRAND GALA OPERA NIGHT.
DER FREISCHUTZ.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. K. B. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednes'y, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN, Walter Paton Commander,
having completed her repairs, which have been inspected and approved by the Agent of the English "Lloyds," the Surveyor of Steamers for the Board of Underwriters of New-York, and other scientific gentlemen, who have given their certificate to that effect, will be dispatched
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

First Cabin, from..........$120 to $135
each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the state-rooms; all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance.
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table..........$80
Third Cabin, intermediate state-room passengers, found with beds, bedding, table utensils and good substantial food..........$65
Steerage, with superior accommodations..........$35
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. Borland, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87. Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
EARL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:
GLASGOW..........Saturday..........Jan. 3
ETNA..........Saturday..........Jan. 10
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday..........Jan. 17
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	42
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	46
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. Wenke, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL American Transit Company will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown). The next vessel to follow the G. S. ADAMS, will be the first-class schooner SARAH N. SMITH, Capt. Fries, 280 tons, burthen, to sail on or about the 5th January next.
For freight apply to the
JOHN E. BODY,
No. 53 Exchange place.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.
Passage money to Nassau..........$50 00
Passage money to Havana..........70 00
For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the above line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. COBLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3¼ P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
will be given by the
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1862.
The Music by Grafulla's celebrated Military and Orchestral Band.

PROGRAMME—Part I.
1. Grand March, (Prophet)..........Meyerbeer.
2. Overture, (William Tell)..........Rossini.
3. Hunters Polka..........Grafulla.
4. Finale, "Oh! infausta ora" (Traviata)..........Verdi.
5. Waltz, (Frühlingslieder)..........Kalliwoda.
6. Quickstep..........Grafulla.

Part II.
7. Duetto, "Parigi O'Cara"..........Verdi.
8. Galop..........Lumbye.
9. Selections, (Attila)..........Verdi.
10. Polka Redowa..........Grafulla.
11. Aria, (La Favorita)..........Donizetti.
12. Quickstep..........Gung'l.

Part III.—Dancing.
1. Quadrille. 3. Lancers. 5. Quadrille.
2. Redowa. 4. Polka and Galop. 6. Polka Redowa.
7. Danish Polka.

Military Gentlemen are requested to appear in uniform. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., N. Y.; Sawyer & Thompson's Music Store, cor. Fulton-av. and Jay-st., Brooklyn; also of the members, and at the Academy, on the evening of the Concert.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS BATEMAN
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
The direction have much pleasure in announcing the appearance of
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE
for WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31,
and THURSDAY, Jan. 1, 1863.
Miss Bateman will appear as
JULIA, in the
HUNCHBACK,
and
PAULINE, in the
LADY OF LYONS,
Supported (as usual) by
Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS,
and a complete stock company.
The box office will be opened on TUESDAY, 30th, for the sale of seats, at 9 A. M.
The public are respectfully informed that under no circumstances can Miss BATEMAN'S engagement be extended.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
GOODWIN & WILDER'S POLYMORAMA OF THE WAR. The next entertainment will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. Also, Grand Matinee on New Year's and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES
WILL DELIVER ORATIONS IN
New-Haven, Dec. 29.
Brooklyn, (Strong-place Church,) Dec. 30.
Hartford, Dec. 31.
Bridgeport, Jan. 1.
Yonkers, Jan. 2.
Brooklyn Academy of Music, Jan. 3.
Albany, Jan. 5.
Troy, Jan. 6.
And on subsequent evenings in Auburn and Syracuse.
Applications for engaging Mr. Mason Jones to be addressed to Box No. 1,322 Post-office, New-York.

MR. MASON JONES WILL DELIVER HIS ORATION,
on *Milton, the Patriot, Statesman, Prose-writer and Poet*, in the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner Strong-place and Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The proceeds will be appropriated toward defraying the expense of furnishing the new Sunday-school room, recently erected by the church.

A LECTURE AND ARMY MEETING COMBINED.—THIS MONDAY EVENING, in the Cooper Institute, doors open at 6½ P. M., and exercises to commence at 7½ P. M. WILLIAM WHITE WILLIAMS, A. M., will deliver a lecture on *Forty Days in Jerusalem, or a Sketch of Palestine and the Holy City.* This lecture will be brief, and replete with what the lecturer saw in Jerusalem and surroundings—a source of instruction to all, especially the young. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the principal hotels, and at No. 103 Fulton-st., Board of Publication. The lecture will be followed by addresses from Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Porter, Editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, and Rev. Dr. Bellis, Pastor of R. D. Church on the Heights, Brooklyn. Proceeds to be used in supplying religious reading to our hospital sick and wounded, under the auspices of the Board of Publication. R. D. C. Since the late battles the calls are more earnest than ever before. It is hoped that there will be a ready and liberal response on the part of a liberal people to meet these spiritual wants. Tickets at the door.

CHARMOND KENNEDY, FORMERLY known as "The Boy Preacher," but now of Madison University, will lecture on *Fanny Forester*, in the 5th-av. Chapel, corner of 46th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door. All his old friends are cordially invited.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTOREF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at Hunter's Point and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 6:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

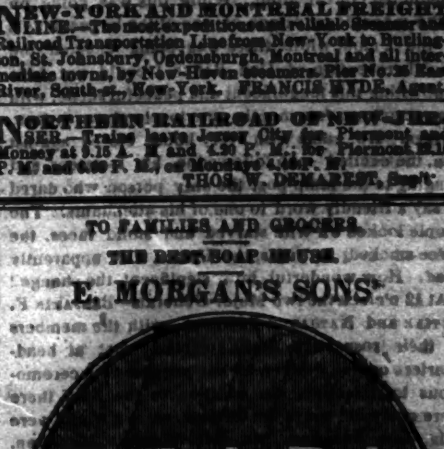
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers, Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont [illegible] P. M. and 6.30 P. M.; on Mondays 4.30 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'


MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 240 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THREE DAYS ONLY.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 29, 30 and 31, 1862.
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
LAST THREE DAYS
OF
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Which has been received with such wild enthusiasm for the last three weeks. It will be produced
EACH AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EACH EVENING AT HALF PAST 7,
and must then give place to other dramatic novelties.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, having deferred his visit to Europe for a short time,
MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS,
DAY AND EVENING,
as may also that wonderful and extraordinary creature, the WHAT IS IT? or MAN MONKEY,
which excited so much interest here for two years. What he is, no one seems to know, appearing to be as much man as monkey, having many of the characteristics of each.
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 618 LBS.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1862,
First time, LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE).
Mlle. de BAUHELIER..........as..........CAMILLE
M. GRAVIER..........as..........ARMAND
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ precise.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies..........$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman..........5 00
Ladies' Tickets..........3 00
Minors under 15 years of age..........2 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 480 Broadway, and at the Pond, 59th-st. and 5th-av.

BROOKLYN ARENA.
Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Celebration of the grand
NEW-YEAR'S FESTIVAL.
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 29, and to continue throughout the week, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Among the most conspicuous attractions of the grand fête, are the performances of the celebrated
WAR HORSE, GEN. SCOTT,
Trained by Mr. S. Q. Stokes.
OMAR KINGSLEY in his great original Masquerade, Or, ELLA ZOYARA ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Besides other performances by this immense troupe.
Liberal commissions made with SCHOOLS for afternoon performances.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the sole management of
J. C. COLLINS,
AT PALACE MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
Chinese Fiddle; Sally Come Up; Sighing for the Bone Solo; "Lamps;" "The Three Graces;" Banjo Solo; Brass Band; Dancing Song, and Burlesque Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Miss Julia Gould as..........Lucrezia
Doors open at 6¾; Concert begins at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT, Manager.
This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
The animals will be fed at 4 o'clock P. M.

BANVARD'S GREAT PANORAMAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND THE WAR,
NOW EXHIBITING EVERY EVENING,
At the New Hall of Art, No. 653 Broadway, at 7½, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 5, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M.
Circulars of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London. "For powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
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The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as Thalberg, William Mason, and Gottschalk, pianists; Morgan and Zundel, organists; Bradbury, Root, Lowell Mason, and many others.

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AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

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WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE, LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines sold, for part cash and the balance in monthly installments. E. H. DIAMOND, 530 Broadway.

THE SCIENCE OF THE SOUL IS GIVEN in a series of Articles in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. January number price 10 cents; now ready; $1 a year. Ask your newsman for it, or address FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

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THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Continued from First Page.

field—I was anxious to see something of the important events which were occurring there, in the transfer of government from Gen. BUTLER to Gen. BANKS; and, besides, my letter containing a full account of the taking of Baton Rouge was scarcely more than commenced, and I wanted the time afforded by the transit from one place to the other to complete it. Important scenes and events had so crowded upon each other in the previous forty-eight hours that it was utterly impossible to do more than jot them down, *en passant*, in one's note-book.

We left Baton Rouge in the evening of Wednesday, the 17th, and got here at 4 P. M. the next day,—(precisely one fortnight since we left home,)—just in the nick of time to get our letters on the *Roanoke*, bound to New-York, and which moved off within ten minutes after our letters were put on board. Nothing of importance occurred during the passage, the guerrillas on either bank, who now and then take a fancy for a stray shot or two at passing objects, not having thought fit to molest us, and if they had, they would have found us ready to return the compliment. We anchored during the night some few miles below Baton Rouge, and early in the morning resumed our course, stopping only once, at Donaldsonville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, to communicate orders to our forces there. This is the place which FARRAGUT shelled, as he did Bayou Sara and other places, to put a stop to the murderous practice of the bushwhackers, and the ruins there give good proof of how effectually he did his work.

Your regular New-Orleans correspondent has, doubtless, given you so full an account of all the political events which have transpired here during the last two or three days, as to make it unnecessary for me to enter into any lengthy description of them. I am tempted, however, to make some few remarks upon the very strange and, to an extent incomprehensible, state of affairs I find here.

Foremost, of course, among all questions of public interest, is the sudden and mysterious removal of Gen. BUTLER from the post he has so long occupied, and the inauguration of Gen. BANKS in his place. Never before—except perhaps among the Big-endians and the Little-endians, we read of in *Gulliver's Travels*—has there been so thorough a division of public opinion as exists here about the merits and demerits of Gen. BUTLER and his administration. Some extol them both to the third heaven, while others praise the latter, but denounce the man, and many again abhor both him and his administration. It is unnecessary to say that the latter class generally comprises those rebels at heart who naturally feel as much detestation of one who could so effectually block their game, as a rat may be supposed to do of the trap in which he is caught, or some other nameless vermin of the red vermifuge scattered among them. Every genuine traitor must necessarily hate BUTLER as much as a certain gentleman must hate holy water; but every thoughtful loyalist believes that no other man was better qualified to break the backbone of treason in a place like New-Orleans.

But I am sorry to say that the other two above-mentioned classes of thinkers embrace those who have, hitherto, ranked as Gen. BUTLER'S most devoted friends and admirers. Among these there appears to be but one opinion as to the wonderful efficacy of his past administration, and the almost miraculous manner in which he drew order and peace out of chaos and anarchy in this city. But here these friends part; the one set allowing not one word to be whispered against the spotless integrity of the General, while the others circumstantially relate instances of the most horrible and atrocious acts of despotism, corruption, and abuse of authority, which I ever heard brought against any public character in my life. If these charges be false—and in my heart I hope they are, (not only for the sake of Gen. BUTLER, of whom I know nothing, but for the character of our common country)—no punishment could be deep enough for those who could have put such charges in circulation. His friends count upon his laying an unblemished record of his stewardship before the public, and I sincerely hope he will succeed in doing so. I understand he leaves this on Monday or Tuesday next, in the *North Star*, for New-York.

The best explanation I have yet heard of the possible reason for this mysterious removal of Gen. BUTLER just now, is the following: Those of his friends who believe as thoroughly in his honesty of purpose and blameless character as they do in his universally-confessed administrative powers, think that he has merely been removed to be held in readiness for some other theatre of action more requiring his stern and unflinching treatment than New-Orleans is supposed to do at present. "Now that the work of throttling treason here"—say these reasoners—"has been so thoroughly accomplished, the presence of the man who did it is only a cause of needless irritation among the people, and the feverish crisis having passed, all that the patient now needs is careful nursing and reviving nourishment."

I hope those who think so are not mistaking the true nature of the disease, and consequently the proper cure to be administered. I have seen so much of the palliation or "lenient" mode of treatment applied to treason, open or concealed, and so little good resulting from it, that I confess I have about as much faith in it as in any other sort of quack medicine. One thing, though, I hope and sincerely believe, and that is, that if our enemies here—and there are plenty of them—are counting upon carrying out their plots and machinations because Gen. BUTLER has been supplanted by Gen. BANKS, they will find themselves woefully mistaken.

The *suaviter in modo* of Gen. BANKS does not necessarily imply the absence of that *fortiter in re* to which Gen. BUTLER has so long made them accustomed. It is true, that our new Governor must necessarily take some little time to "learn the ropes," in vulgar parlance; that he may, for a time, be mistaking enemies for friends, treason for loyalty, dirty-handed schemers for immaculate patriots; but it won't take a man of his keen perceptions and administrative talents a long time in separating the sheep from the goats; and his line of duty once clearly before him, I venture to prophesy that rebel plotters here are going to find his rule of the wicked just as firm and unbending as that of his predecessor. Let them read attentively his splendid proclamation, and they will therein find every hope for the good, but terror for the bad—and Gen. BANKS bears the character of never promising what he does not accomplish. Upon the whole, a better man could not have been selected for this position; for, while his bland and affable bearing is likely to disarm many who were irritated at Gen. BUTLER'S constitutional bluntness and severity of manner, his firmness will be likely to reassure those who feared to see the reins of power taken from the vigorous hands of his forerunner.

I was not here at the time the transfer took place, but I have just been at the headquarters of the new Governor, and there found the wheels of government *running on just as smoothly as if there had been no change of coachmen.*

One new and very extraordinary feature has just been introduced into the temporary government of Louisiana, and that is the appointment of Judge CHAS. A. PEABODY, of New-York, as Provisional Judge of the State. His commission, of which I send you a *verbatim* copy, is one of the most remarkable instances of judicial power invested in one man, that perhaps is on record. Extraordinary diseases, however, must have extraordinary cures, and, from the high character which Judge PEABODY seems to hold among all classes, we may count upon his enormous power being wielded with firmness and justice tempered by mercy.

I have nothing else to add before the *Columbia* leaves this afternoon, except that we are on the eve of events which I am not permitted even to allude to, but which will be of startling consequence, and if, by God's blessing, successful, will all every loyal [illegible] marrow of this rebellion. NEMO.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

ESTABLISHING A PROVISIONAL COURT IN LOUISIANA.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1862.

The insurrection which has for some time prevailed in several of the States of this Union, including Louisiana, having temporarily subverted and swept away the civil institutions of that State, including the judiciary and the judicial authorities of the Union, so that it has become necessary to hold the State in military occupation; and it being indispensably necessary that there shall be some judicial tribunal existing there capable of administering justice, I have, therefore, thought it proper to appoint, and I do hereby constitute a Provisional Court, which shall be a Court of Record, for the State of Louisiana, and I do hereby appoint CHARLES A. PEABODY, of New-York, to be a Provisional Judge to hold said Court, with authority to hear, try and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue and admiralty, and particularly all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, conforming his proceedings, so far as possible, to the course of proceedings and practice which has been customary in the Courts of the United States and Louisiana—his judgment to be final and conclusive. And I do hereby authorize and empower the said Judge to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a prosecuting Attorney, Marshal and Clerk of the said Court, who shall perform the functions of Attorney, Marshal and Clerk, according to such proceedings and practice as before mentioned, and such rules and regulations as may be made and established by said Judge. These appointments are to continue during the pleasure of the President, not extending beyond the military occupation of the City of New-Orleans, or the restoration of the civil authority in that City and in the State of Louisiana. These officers shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department, compensation as follows: * * * * * * * Such compensations to be certified by the Secretary of War. A copy of this order, certified by the Secretary of War, and delivered to such Judge, shall be deemed and held to be a sufficient commission. Let the seal of the United States be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, 23d October, 1862.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy, duly examined and compared with the original, of the Executive Order of the President of the United States, constituting a Provisional Court for the State of Louisiana.

Witness my hand and seal of the War Department.

[L. S.] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Attest, JOHN BOTTS, Chief Clerk.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Arrival of Gen. Banks—His Assumption of the Command of the Department of the Gulf—Gen. Butler's Order on Resigning Command—Interesting Official Documents, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1862.

On Sunday last, some time in the middle of the day, Gen. BUTLER received a telegram "from the forts," that Maj.-Gen. BANKS and a part of his fleet of transports were coming up the river. This announcement was the first that was received here of what subsequently proved to be the approach of the new commanding General. The speculations as to Gen. BANKS' destination, I am bound to say, were quite as wide of the mark as were any in your editorial of the 6th inst., when you guess he was going anywhere in the world almost except New-Orleans. On Sunday evening, about 9 o'clock, I walked quietly down to the St. Charles Hotel, which building is again open to the public, and there I found a crowd of fine-looking officers, who proved to be members of Maj.-Gen. BANKS' Staff. Early the next morning I learned, from reliable authority, that Gen. BUTLER had been superseded in his command. If I were asked to name a successor to Gen. BUTLER, in this most difficult to control of all the military departments of the Government, Gen. BANKS would have been that man. It is unnecessary for me to say that there was excitement upon the faces of soldiers and civilians. The change was too sudden, however, for any active demonstration, and it was not until late in the day that the matter was discussed in the streets. Some of the ceremonies accompanying the change were not without interest.

At 11 o'clock, the city officials, accompanied by the Mayor, Col. DEMING, in a body proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel, to pay a ceremonious visit to Maj.-Gen. BANKS. The party was conducted to the parlor, and, after some little delay, Gen. BANKS, accompanied by the most prominent members of his Staff, entered the room. The last time I saw Gen. BANKS was at the New-York Academy of Music, some three years ago. The time passed, with the exposure and responsibilities of the camp, have wrought considerable change in his appearance. He is now more of the soldier than the politician. Upon Gen. BANKS' appearance, a circle was formed, and Col. DEMING proceeded to say that he, together with the chief officers of the City Government, called to pay their respects and to give the General a cordial welcome to New-Orleans. Gen. BANKS, in reply, expressed himself pleased with the compliment paid him, and expressed a hope that there would be no cause for regret on account of the present meeting. He remarked that he had long been desirous of visiting New-Orleans, but had never dreamed of doing so in his present position as a soldier. He said he took a warm interest in the prosperity and welfare of the city, and would look to the gentlemen before him for such assistance and advice as would be most likely to restore it to its former prosperity. At the conclusion of these remarks, he was introduced by Col. DEMING to each person present, which ceremony having been concluded, the party fell into a general and cordially-conducted conversation. While this was going on in the magnificent saloon of one of the largest hotels of the Union, while there was being enacted the official reception of Gen. BANKS, I could not help contrasting this magnificent and peaceful scene, with the reception a few months previously given to Gen. BUTLER. He came with every house closed against him, the excited mob followed in his footsteps, and hanging to the lamp-post the only person who dared to say a friendly word to one of his attendants. The people looked on with starved and stolid faces, the levee smoked in ruins, the Union was apparently dead. How wonderful, how significant the change!

At 12 o'clock the two Major-Generals—BENJAMIN F. BUTLER and NATHANIEL P. BANKS—with the members of their respective Staffs, officially met at headquarters on Julia-street, for the purpose of a ceremonious introduction. In addition to the Staff, there were many officers of the division, among whom were Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN, Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL, Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, Col. CLARK, of the Sixth Michigan; Lieut.-Col. ELLIOTT, First Louisiana; Capt. LOWRY, of the gunboat *Sciota*; Col. PAYNE, Col. E. M. BROWN, D. McCORMACK and Col. T. B. THORPE. After a few moments of silence, Gen. BUTLER stepped forward and welcomed Gen. BANKS to the *Department of the Gulf.* He spoke feelingly of the troops that had been under his command, and said that they were brave, self-sacrificing, and would cheerfully obey every order. Gen. BANKS replied that the only pleasure he had in taking his present position was, that he was doing so in obedience to the Government of the United States, and that in all positions in which he might be placed he had only one desire, and that was to strictly perform his duty. With these remarks ended, the two chiefs greeted each other cordially, with such demonstration, indeed, as mark the manner of old friends.

Gen. BUTLER now proceeded to introduce each member of his Staff, as follows: Maj. Strong, Col. Shaffer, Col. Turner, Col. French, Dr. McCormick, Lieut.-Col. Kinsman, Maj. Bell, Maj. Greene, Capt. Davis, Capt. Clark, Capt. Hagerty, Capt. Kensel, Capt. Puffer, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. Martin, and also Gens. Sherman, Weitzel and other gentlemen in turn.

This ceremony over, Gen. BANKS introduced the [illegible] R. T. Dunham, Lieut. C. A. Hartwell, Lieut. S. M. Whitside, Surgeon R. H. Alexander, Surgeon W. C. Spencer, Surgeon T. B. Reed, Col. J. S. Clark, Col. S. B. Holabird, Capt. W. W. Rowley, Lieut. C. S. Sargent, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Strother, Capt. J. E. Waves, Capt. T. W. Robbins, Maj. D. C. Houston, Mr. J. F. Tucker, Col. G. G. Beckwith, Capt. E. L. Abbott, Maj. H. Robinson, Lieut. Hill, Capt. W. S. Hooper, Commissary Cowie.

These formalities over, Gen. BANKS, with the members of his Staff, withdrew, when Gen. BUTLER, after some few remarks to his officers, expressed the hope that each member present would do all in his power to aid and assist those who had so recently arrived, bestowing encomiums upon their individual merits. He passed a high eulogium upon Gen. BANKS, representing that he was an honor to the country, and a Chief of which the nation might well be proud. The General then, with considerable emotion in his manner, took up a roll of manuscript from the table, and said he had one more official act to perform, and that was to read a parting address to the officers and troops that so recently formed his military department. He then, with a clear voice, proceeded as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 106.—SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE GULF: Relieved from further duties in this Department by direction of the President, under date of Nov. 9, 1862, I take leave of you by this final order, it being impossible to visit your scattered outposts, covering hundreds of miles of the frontier of a larger territory than some of the kingdoms of Europe.

I greet you, my brave comrades, and say farewell!

This word—endeared as you are by a community of privations, hardships, dangers, victories, successes, military and civil—is the only sorrowful thought I have.

You have deserved well of your country. Without a murmur you sustained an encampment on a sand-bar so desolate that banishment to it with every care and comfort possible has been the most dreaded punishment inflicted upon your bitterest and most insulting enemies.

You had so little transportation that but a handful could advance to compel submission by the Queen City of the rebellion, whilst others waded breast-deep in the marshes which surround St. Philip, and forced the surrender of a fort deemed impregnable to land attack by the most skillful engineers of your country and her enemy.

At your occupation order, law, quiet and peace sprang to this city, filled with the bravos of all nations, where for a score of years, during the profoundest peace, human life was scarcely safe at noonday.

By your discipline you illustrated the best traits of the American soldier, and enchained the admiration of those that came to scoff.

Landing with a military chest containing but seventy-five dollars, from the hoards of a rebel government you have given to your country's treasury nearly a half million of dollars, and so supplied yourselves with the needs of your service that your expedition has cost your Government *less by four-fifths than any other.*

You have fed the starving poor, the wives and children of your enemies, so converting enemies into friends that they have sent their representatives to your Congress by a vote greater than your entire numbers from districts in which, when you entered, you were tauntingly told that there was "no one to raise your flag."

By your practical philanthropy you have won the confidence of the "oppressed race" and the slave. Hailing you as deliverers, they are ready to aid you as willing servants, faithful laborers, or using the tactics taught them by your enemies, to fight with you in the field.

By steady attention to the laws of health you have stayed the pestilence, and, humble instruments in the hand of God, you have demonstrated the necessity that his creatures should obey his laws, and reaping His blessing in this most unhealthy climate, you have preserved your ranks fuller than those of any other battalions of the same length of service.

You have met double numbers of the enemy and defeated him in the open field, but I need not further enlarge upon this topic. You were sent here to do that.

I commend you to your commander. You are worthy of his love.

Farewell my comrades! again farewell!

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major-General Commanding.

I am curious to know how the Government came in possession of the correspondence between MOORE, late Secesh Governor of this State, and JEFF. DAVIS. MOORE now has his headquarters in a little village at the foot of the Lafourche bayou, on the Gulf coast, known as Thibodeaux. To this place he ran after he so [illegible] fled from New-Orleans, and from this noted locality he issued his brutal proclamation, inaugurating a system that has led to the present appalling distress all over the State. For some weeks past there has been rumors that the large population of white persons principally engaged in a profitable lumber business, with an occasional small cotton-plantation lying on the opposite side of Lake Ponchatrain, had been so disgusted with rebel rule that they are only waiting a favorable opportunity to seek protection under the Union. I have heard some tales of suffering from people who have escaped from their dominions of despotism that almost exceed belief, for the guilty parties were the guerrillas, robbing their own friends and neighbors; in other words, thieves and robbers, commissioned to carry on their work by the unfeeling tyrants at Richmond. I can readily believe that Gov. MOORE has been compelled to ask the privilege of opening trade for his constituents, and this I believe more especially because all his acts of seeming cruelty have been inconsistent with the general character of his life, before circumstances placed him in the chair of rebel chief magistrate of Louisana.

P.S. A rumor prevails in town that the rebel fortifications at Port Hudson have been evacuated. This is not probable, yet it is not impossible.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 19, 1862.

The arrival of Gen. BANKS and his troops, and the consequent change in the Military government of this city, of course causes a great deal of excitement. On Monday next Gen. BUTLER receives his friends at the Mayor's Office, between 12 and 2 o'clock. He leaves for New-York on the following Tuesday; at least such is the understanding in the streets.

A rumor prevails here to-day, that the rebels are retreating from Vicksburgh; this is quite probable, and in a measure confirms the rumor that Port Hudson is also abandoned.

GEN. BANKS' PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1862.

In obedience to orders from the President, I have assumed command of the Department of the Gulf, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas.

The duty with which I am charged requires me to assist in the restoration of the Government of the United States. It is my desire to secure to the people of every class all the privileges of possession and enjoyment which are consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a beneficent and just Government to confer.

In the execution of the high trust with which I am charged, I rely upon the coöperation and counsel of all loyal and well-disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependent upon the pursuits of peace, as well as upon the support of naval and land forces.

My instructions require me to treat as enemies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly regard as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which are not imperatively demanded by considerations of public safety; but, while their claims will be liberally considered, it is due also to them to state that all the rights of the Government will be unflinchingly maintained.

Respectful consideration and prompt reparation will be accorded to all persons who are wronged in body or estate by those under my command.

The Government does not profit by the prolongation of civil contest or the private or public sufferings which attend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In the disloyal States desolation has empire on the sea and on the land. In the North the war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity. Its cities *and towns are increasing in population, wealth and* power. The refugees from the South alone compensate in great part for the terrible decimations of battle.

The people of this Department who are disposed to stake their fortunes and their lives upon resistance to the Government may wisely reflect upon the immutable conditions which surround them. The Valley of the Mississippi is the chosen seat of population, product and power, on this continent. In a few years, twenty-five million people, unsurpassed in material resources and capacity for war, will swarm upon its fertile rivers. Those who assume to set conditions upon their exodus to the Gulf count upon a power not given to man. The country washed by the waters of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Mississippi can never be permanently severed. If one generation basely barters away its rights, immortal honors will rest upon another that reclaims them.

Let it never be said either that the East and the West may be separated. Thirty days distance from the markets of Europe may satisfy the wants of Louisiana and Arkansas, but it will not answer the demands of Illinois and Ohio. The Valley of the Mississippi will have its deltas upon the Atlantic. The physical force of the West will debouch upon its shores with a power as resistless as the torrents of its giant rivers. This country cannot be permanently [illegible] treasure, domestic tyrants or foreign foes may grasp the sceptre of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still be united. God has ordained it. What avails, then, the destruction of the best Government ever devised by man—the self-adjusting, self-correcting Constitution of the United States?

People of the Southwest! Why not accept the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and reëstablish your ancient prosperity and renown? Why not become the founders of States which, as the entrepots and depots of your own Central and Upper Valleys, may stand in the affluence of their resources without superior, and in the privileges of the people, without a peer among the nations of the earth.

N. P. BANKS, Major-General Commanding.

ORDERS FROM GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 110.—1. All the telegraph lines in this Department are placed under the protection of the Government.

By orders from the War Department, CHARLES S. BULKLEY will have the control of all telegraph lines, and will take charge of all telegraph offices and materials in this Department.

Commanding officers will afford the necessary aid for the protection and repair of the lines.

2. All houses in New-Orleans which have been taken possession of for the Government will be immediately turned over to such officer of the Quartermaster's Department as Col. S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, may designate, and such houses will not be occupied hereafter except by his assignment, in no case to exceed the regulation allowance of quarters. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 111.—All sales of property on account of the United States will be, and are hereby, suspended until further notice. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given that the time of departure of registered enemies, and others who have procured passes at this office, to go beyond the lines, is postponed for ten days. Due notice will be given of the time of departure.

JONAS H. FRENCH, Provost-Marshal General Louisiana.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 112.—The Commander of every District, brigade, post, separate regiment or detachment, within the limits of this Department, will at once send into these headquarters a consolidated morning report of his command for the day succeeding that on which this order is received by him.

A similar report must be made hereafter on the 10th, 20th, and last day of every month.

All independent commanders will be held responsible for the prompt rendition of these reports, and will exact promptness from their subordinate commanders.

Immediate requisition will be made on these headquarters for a three months' supply of the new forms of blank morning reports.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col. A. A. G.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Manifesto of the Mexican Congress Against the French Invasion.

Patriotic Appeal to the Mexican Nation.

The following is translated from the Havana newspaper, the *Diario de la Marina*, of the 18th inst:

"As an historical document, and to keep our readers acquainted with everything concerning the important question of Mexico, we publish below a great part of the manifesto that the Mexican Congress has addressed to the nation, urging it to repel the French invasion.

It is as follows:

The Representatives of the United States of Mexico, assembled in Congress, declare that the first and most imperious of their duties, in beginning their legislative labors, at this constitutional epoch of their Legislature, is to declare to their fellow-citizens, and to the whole world, what is their intention on meeting together to fulfil the high mission that the people have intrusted to them in such critical and solemn circumstances, and what is equally their firm resolution, whatever may be on the other hand the events which the future may prepare for the country.

With the nation invaded and insulted, after having been so much calumniated, its rights unrecognized and violated, its sovereignty and its independence contemned, there has been invoked for the justice of such deeds the downfall of President JUAREZ, putting him forward as the sole cause and as the only enemy that it was necessary to combat, in the same manner as at the beginning of the present century there was invoked for reasons very different, the downfall of NAPOLEON I. It is said that war is not made against the nation, but against a single man, and contrary to what leagued Europe declared in other terms to invaded France, we are promised a thousand advantages, and that the will of all shall be consulted, whilst they pull down the Government established by us all.

The Emperor of the French declares to Mexico that he does not send it war but happiness; that his only enemy is JUAREZ, and that on his disappearance all that Mexico wishes shall be done, so that if it insists in placing at its head President JUAREZ, the French troops will support them.

It would be superfluous to inquire by what right there is required of the Mexicans such a thing, or any other that militates in the least with their sovereignty.

It is well known that all laws and rights are dumb when arms alone command and make themselves heard.

But to such language, Mexico and all Mexicans reply that they do not accept—that they will never accept—the least foreign intervention in their affairs and in their social and political organization; that citizen BENITO JUAREZ having been elected, freely and constitutionally, first magistrate of the Republic, they will never consent to receive the law from a foreign Power, however powerful it may be, however numerous and warlike may be the armies with the aid of which the country is invaded, but that they will oppose, now and always, until the legal term of his power is concluded, his separation from the post which he so worthily occupies.

The Congress of the Union declares so by the organ of its representatives in the most solemn manner, declaring, at the same time, that it will invest the Executive, under the present circumstances, with all the amount of powers requisite for the present posture of affairs; that the Constitution confers on him sufficient powers for such a purpose, and places, consequently, all its confidence in the President.

The Representatives of the Nation declare, in like manner, that they will apply themselves, with all possible zeal, to the development of its political system, endowing it with the Constitutional laws that are still wanting to crown the edifice, and give it all the firmness and solidity of which it is deficient.

The assembling of the present Congress at this moment, is the best and most triumphant proof of the regularity of the progress of the Administration.

The same regularity which is observed in the States that compose this Confederation, and which has reigned in the free, spontaneous and legal elections of all of us who are here assembled, give the lie to all the calumnies invented by our gratuitous enemies; and the Congress of the United Mexican States consider it as one of their first and most agreeable duties to consummate the grand work of the consolidation of the federal institutions, pursuing their labors with the same calmness and admirable regularity.

In occupying themselves with their duties at home, the Congress will not neglect those which affairs abroad impose upon them.

The Congress is animated with the best disposition to defend the honor and good fame of Mexico and its authorities. Now, that both the latter and the former have given such honorable as well as evident proof that the country was calumniated, by the urbane, noble, loyal and generous conduct which the Republic has observed and which it still observes, toward the foreigners that live in it, and toward the French themselves, in spite of the imprudence of some of the former, and of the manner of proceeding of a part of the latter, it will persist in that conduct, and will support the Government until friendly relations are reëstablished with Foreign Powers, and until justice is done to the one who has it on his side. The Republic will fulfil its duties and obligations, and will continue *to observe the same conduct. The peaceable foreigner* will be protected, as he has hitherto been, not only as far as right might demand, but in addition as far as the most ample generosity can inspire; the bad or the criminal will be repressed or punished in the severest manner.

The Representatives, in Congress assembled, desire nothing so ardently as to see confirmed the hopes which the Executive made known at the opening of its session; and that will be a day of satisfaction and glory for the country, in which there will be reëstablished a good intelligence between the Republic and the Governments of England and Spain.

The noble and loyal conduct of their Representatives at the moment of the breaking of the Convention at Soledad, demands, on our part, every kind of consideration, and Mexico will never forget the chivalry and gentlemanly conduct of the valiant Spanish General.

The Mexican Republic has accepted the ravaging war which the Emperor of the French has sent against it. And it could not be otherwise if it is considered as the possessor of the rights and duties which every sovereign and independent nation holds.

But that resistance to which it is forced, that defensive war, it will carry it on, for its own honor, as, until now, every civilized nation has carried it on, in [illegible] ance with the progress of the age.

It will carry it on with energy and decision, and will defend itself from him who makes the war without ceasing to declare at the same time all its sympathies for the nation against which it uses its forces in struggle.

If the Emperor says to Mexico that he does not wish war with it, and that he makes it only against its President, JUAREZ, the Mexican nation replies that it has not provoked, that it has not wished for, that it does not wish for, war against France; that it has accepted it, and will carry it on for as long as may be necessary, and with all the vigor and perseverance which wars of that nature demand.

Mexico only wishes for peace and good intelligence with France; it only desires to see it prosper, and that it may be great and happy, and does not entertain with regard to it any other sentiment but that of admiration when it sees her proceeding in the path of justice.

Mexico has accepted this unjust war, and will not abandon what it has undertaken, will not enter upon any proposition of peace, nor any kind of arrangement that may cause it to sacrifice its honor and dignity, or suffer the least dismemberment of its territory.

The indignation which these attacks excite will make all Mexicans united to drive back so unjust an invasion. Some of them, whom the spirit of party had drawn to the foreign camp, seduced by the words, independence and liberty, have begun to see clearly, and have come back and will come back every day to where their brothers and country call them.

In defending Mexico neither opinions nor particular persons are defended; the most sacred cause for every man in society is defended, and in that there are neither majorities nor minorities. During some time, and more than once, a minority has ruled in this Capital, finding its support in the representative of the Emperor of the French, and invoking the protection of this latter. But that time has passed never to return. To-day it is not a minority, nor a part more or less sound, of this or that race which is put at the head of that invasion; all of us who are getting ready for defence are Mexicans, and the oppressed majorities are impudently invoked when a nation is beheld united and unanimous, and when there is heard, by the organ of its free and lawful representatives, its energetic and sovereign voice.

The country in danger calls us to its defence; let us do it worthy of the cause that is sustained, and let us imitate the heroic conduct of those who were our fathers.

That unconquerable defences carried to the last extremity; resistance by every means, exhausting every resource; the sacrifice of everything and all, of lives and property, without being stopped by anything, without seeing itself restrained by any secondary consideration; such are the intention and spirit that animate all and each of the representatives of the insulted Mexican people.

Firmness in the object, whatever may be the obstacles or disasters that may occur; perseverance in action, and the union of all hearts, coöperating all and in all possible ways, each one according to his means, to obtain the result we aim at, such is the unanimous opinion and greatest of the wishes of the Mexicans who represent their fellow-citizens in this Congress.

United, we shall be respected; united, we shall suffer the fortune which is reserved for us; united, we shall oppose all dangers and overcome all misfortunes; united, we shall at last triumph, and shall come out with honor and glory from a struggle which, since it has not been provoked, is an example of the greatest of injustices that can be found in the annals of history.

HALL OF SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNION, IN MEXICO, Oct. 27, 1862.

(Signed,)

JOSE GONZALEZ ECHEVERRIA, Representative of the State of Zacatecas, President.

FELIX ROMERO, Representative of the State of Oajaca, Secretary.

MANUEL MARIA OVANDO, Representative of the State of Puebla, Secretary.

JOAQUIN MARIA ALCALDE, Representative of the State of Guerrero, Secretary.

FRANCISCO BUSTAMANTE, Representative of the State of San Luis Potosi, Secretary.

(Here follow the signatures of the Representatives of the other States, the number of whom amounts to 109.)

[Advertisement.]

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.—How to achieve the former and avoid the latter in all the business relations of life is one of the grand controlling influences of human existence. Men succeed, and the unthinking pronounce them lucky; others, possessing apparently an equal share of intelligence and sagacity, stagger under a load of business responsibility, until credit is destroyed, and they abandon the weary struggle with a consciousness that life is a failure, and the same class of observers oracularly declare that they are the victims of unmerciful misfortune. We think this view of the case a false one. Accidents undoubtedly have occurred that have destroyed the prospects of many a worthy man, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule; yet such should not accept a single defeat as the finality of effort. "Try again" is a good motto. Imitate the example of those who have prospered. Try to learn the simple lesson that prudence, energy and will are the qualities that win fortunes. Men possessing them—like, for instance, KNOX, the Hatter, invariably strike out the right path and travel it cheerily and pluckily until the goal is reached. We distinctly recollect his modest advent into the world of trade. Graduating from LEARY'S, an establishment popular with our citizens when HALLECK wrote his "Fanny," which popularity it retained until his retirement, he opened his little shop in Fulton-street, where he exhibited a very few specimens of his handicraft. The public, notwithstanding his humble surroundings, and the fact that he was at once manufacturer, salesman, and shop-boy, found him out, and though his advance was slow, it was sure. His hats became the talk of the town, and the demand for them was so great that he was compelled to remove to larger quarters in the *Sun* Building, where he continued to prosper until he took possession of his present store, No. 212 Broadway. He is now unquestionably at the head of his business, and is still the same attentive, prudent, watchful manager, working daily quite as laboriously as any of his assistants, and taking as much delight as ever in turning out fabrics, the beauty and excellence of which extort universal admiration. "Fail!" "There is no such word as fail" with men like KNOX, and those who complain that they find it hard work to make both ends meet, must learn from such examples how easy it is of accomplishment if you get about it in the proper way.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans—Mrs. J. H. Burke, Miss Kate Phillips, H. E. Gilliard, Geo. W. Duval, L. Dessomes, Mrs. L. Duval, Major Duval, Anna Duval, Albert Duval, Eugene Duval, Maude Duval, C. Conteaux, John Herts, Louis Haiser, Bernard Abadie, Lieut. A. W. Putney, Chas. A. Putney, F. P. Terry, J. E. Knapp, T. M. Budd, W. B. Kneiss, Dr. E. Rud and lady, J. B. Guigan, J. P. Garness, Miss Lizzie Hart, Rev. John Gieslow, R. R. Montgomery, Charles Heidsick. *From Havana*—Ruardo Pome de Leon, A. Graham, J. Francheira, M. McQuay and lady, G. A. Bouton, E. Magues, M. Constant Gulien.

Dec. 28—*In steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool*—Dr. Phillips, J. G. Hargus, George Howell, J. F. Ouel, Emill Zaulavsky, Ladulas Zaulavsky, John J. Lloyd, Mr. Humphrey, Master George Beeston, Mrs. A. Kauser, Mrs. P. Dobozy, J. Smith and lady, L. D. Buchanan, F. M. de Courcie, John Doyle, Patrick Fallon, John McCarron, Louis Chevrier, Miss Rose Handley, and 2[illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from New-Orleans and Havana—L. M. Jones, F. Barbier, H. Rotthaus, C. Rahl, Miss Buchan and sister, Mr. Tremoulet, J. F. Lavoy, A. J. Read, Miss Teller, J. Ray, J. W. Williams, W. Leith, J. A. Valliere, M. Flex, R. F. Goshan, Mr. Goltiles, C. Degener, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Potomac, from New-Orleans—Mr. and Mrs. F. Schrimps, T. Ahrens, Charles Eggeling, P. Levy, J. M. Smalley, Charles S. Fox, W. H. Stanley, E. Burke, P. Smith, J. Daley, A. M. Perkins, and 5 in the steerage.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana, &c.—R. Bald, Miss C. Bainbridge, Col. S. D. Bradford, Major G. B. Bosworth, E. H. Harwood, Capt. Bailey, Jas. Fisher, John McGrath, and 2 Consul men.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 1 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 40 | Gov. Island. 2 38 | Hell Gate.... 4 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 28.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Geo. C. Collins, Nickerson, Newbern, N. C., Dec. 25, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Dec. 27, 5 miles N. E. of Smith's Island, saw a ship ashore; had painted ports.

Steamship Potomac, Fletcher, New-Orleans Dec. 19, and S. W. Pass 20th, with mails, mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Dec. 26, 5 P. M., lat. 33 36, lon. 75 46, exchanged signals with bark Golden Rule, bound north. Dec. 28, 1 P. M., off Barnegat, exchanged signals with bark Star King, for New-York.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans Dec. 20, at 5 P. M., and Havana 23, at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to *Spofford, Tileston & Co.*

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, *New-Orleans Dec. 18,* and Havana 22d, with sugar, tobacco, &c., to Ludlam & Heineken. Experienced heavy northerly gales up to Cape Hatteras. Was detained 24 hours at New-Orleans by Maj.-Gen. Banks for dispatches.

Steamship Glasgow, Roskell, Liverpool Dec. 10, and Queenstown 12th, at 4:16 P. M., with mdse., and 250 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 12, passed ship Australasian, hence for Liverpool, bound up Channel. Dec. 10, off Rock Light, passed ship Resolute, towing into Liverpool.

Steamship British Queen, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana Dec. 20, via Nassau 23d, at 5:13 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Adele, (Hanov.,) Clausen, Antwerp and 49 ds. from Chatham, with mdse. and 32 passengers to W. F. Schmidt. On the 8th, 9th and 10th of November, off Portland, had heavy gales from the westward. Nov. 13, lat. 48 52, lon. 9 58, spoke an English ——, bound E., who reported having passed a ship sunk. From Nov. 18, in lat. 46 51, lon. 25 30, to Nov. 21, had tremendous heavy gales from N. W. to W. N. W., and a very high sea; split sails and carried away mizzen-yard; started head considerably. Dec. 3, 4 and 5, lat. 42 40, lon. 43 6, had heavy westerly gales, with high sea. Dec. —, lat. 40 32, lon. 64 16, took a heavy snow-storm; wind N. N. W. to N. W. Capt. C. reports the passage the most severe he ever witnessed;

[illegible] for [illegible] Oct. 30 for [illegible].

Bark [illegible] Rowe, Glasgow, Seabury, [illegible] ds.

Brig [illegible] J. Hoyt, Crossman, New-Haven.

Wind—Sunset, N., and light.

Below.

A ship, supposed to be the Alexander Marshall, from Liverpool Nov. 15, to C. H. Marshall & Co. Also [illegible] [illegible] Southampton, Austin, from [illegible] [illegible]—both anchored off the S. W. Spit.

Sailed.

Steam transports Dudley Buck, for Newbern, N. C.; W. P. Clyde, for Washington, D. C.; Ships [illegible] (Br.) Amazon, Liza & Prim, (Prus.) [illegible] [illegible] (Br.) Ellinwood [illegible] [illegible] (Br.) Maravel, Alamo, [illegible] [illegible] Canada, (Norw.) Jane Doull, [illegible] [illegible] Brigs E. L. Swan, Ganges, Elise, (Br.) [illegible] W. A. Griffin, A. [illegible], E. F. King, Ralph, A. J. De Rosset, C. R. Rich, U. & F. Grimes, [illegible] [illegible] E. H. Edwards, J. F. Randolph, [illegible] Merritt, E. H. Shannon, Sea Breeze, [illegible] [illegible] Perkins, Laura Gertrude, W. G. Bartlett, [illegible] W. G. Mershon, Lilly, A. W. Brown, A. Crosby, [illegible] Vaughan, America, S. A. Taylor, [illegible] [illegible] Anger, Statesman, Ripple, Burgess, Maria, W. O. Phillips, Ephraim & Anna, Charles Dennis, and [illegible] Stepper Bailey.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28—Arr. brig [illegible] Wright, Elizabethport, for Boston; Schrs. Willis C. Thompson and Georgiana [illegible], do.; Larkins, [illegible] and Mayflower, Henderson, do., for Fall River; [illegible] Newcomb, Bacon, New-York, for do.; [illegible] [illegible], for Bucksbort, N. C.; James Freeman, Freeman, Portland, for Fortress Monroe.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26—Arr. yesterday, Dart, from New-York, and Darling, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. W. S. Alexander, of New-Orleans on the 18th from Vera Cruz, reports: Brig T. D. Watson, Capt. Bedfish, from New-York, arrived Nov. 24. Brig Nathan, Capt. Keene, went ashore Nov. 28, on the [illegible] [illegible] about 20 miles off Vera Cruz, and is a total loss. Vessels in port at Vera Cruz Dec. 10: Ship Western Empire, McClayton; ship Ticonderoga, discharging; bark Toronto, Grant; brig Merlin, (Br.) Smith, for New-York; brig Sarramon, for ——; brig Beaver, Tufts, discharging; brig Young Harry, Norton, discharging; schrs. Cornelia and Forest King.

The towboat Ida, Capt. Mowray, reports having towed in over the bar on the 17th inst., bark J. M. Hicks, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal to U. S. Government.

Spoken, &c.

Lialams—Br. bark, from Liverpool 40 ds. for Buenos Ayres, Nov. 20, lat. 3 S., lon. 22.

Marshfield—ship, of Bath, from London for New-York, 30 ds. out, Nov. 28, lat. 41, lon. 39 58.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Dec. 16, Am. schr. Joseph W. Webster, Perth Amboy; 19th, steamer Ariel, New-York. Cld. Dec. 11, Am. brig Arabella, New-York; 18th, steamer Ariel, New-York.

CALLAO—Arr. Nov. 13, Am. ships Dime, Chinchas; Grace Hammond, Chinchas; 14th, Atlantic, Australia; 18th, Goddess, San Francisco; Borneo, Chinchas; Josiah L. Hale, Chinchas; 19th, Alfred Lamont, New-Zealand; Louis Walsh, London; 18th, Edward Hyman, Chinchas; John Baker, do.; 20th, Detroit, Valparaiso; Sld. John L. Dimmock, Chinchas; Sam Dunning, do.; South America, Sidney; 23d, Wellfleet, San Francisco; Express do.; Asia, Manila; Kate Dayer, Montevideo; 20th, Castine, Chinchas; 26th, Matilde, Buenos Ayres; Richard, Glasgow. Sld. Nov. 14, Am. ships Valentine, France; Benjamin Bangs, England; 15th, Atlantic, Chinchas; 20th, Goddess, do.; Alfred Lamont, do.; 23d, Josiah L. Hale, England; Louis Walsh, Chinchas; Borneo, England; 26th, John Baker, France; San Domingo, England; Detroit, do.; John L. Dimmock, do.; Canada, Chinchas; 27th, Hyman, Hamburg; 28th, South America, Chinchas.

Spoken—Nov. 11, lat. 42 28 S., lon. 50 40 W., Am. ship Windsor Forest, 35 ds. from Liverpool for Callao.

VALPARAISO—Sld. Nov. 6, Am. ship Washington Booth, for Tongoi. In port—Am. ship Crusader.

PANAMA—In port, Am. ship Helvetia.

AGAJUTLA, Salvador—In port, Am. brig Sunny South.

LA UNION, Salvador—In port—Am. bark Lisso.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

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LEA & PERRINS'

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, MAY, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

RUBIA MILLS,

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GOVERNMENT COFFEE,

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 3[illegible] BROADWAY.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 3[illegible], NOV. 2[illegible], 1862.

13, 56, 6[illegible], drew....[illegible]

17, 30, 31, drew....10,000

[illegible], 3[illegible], 51, drew....10,000

47, 4[illegible], 4[illegible], drew....5,[illegible]

31, 56, 6[illegible], drew....5,000

17, 31, 5[illegible], drew....5,000

17, 30, 38, drew....5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed [illegible] prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,200 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $5[illegible].

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XII.—NO. 3516. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Grant's Army Again North of the Tallahatchie.

His Base of Supplies Changed to Memphis.

The Advance of Gen. Banks up the Mississippi.

FORT HUDSON CAPTURED.

The Fleet only Twelve Miles Below Vicksburgh.

The Doings of John Morgan in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch from Cairo says the reports that our forces have fallen back to the north side of the Tallahatchie are confirmed. The main body of the army arrived at Holly Springs several days ago. It is reported that Grant will open the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Grand Junction, and make Memphis his base of supplies.

It is also reported authentic that a heavy force and long line accompanied the Mississippi fleet from New-Orleans, the naval portion of which is under the command of Admiral Farragut, that Port Hudson has fallen into the Federal hands, and that the fleet has reached a point twelve miles below Vicksburgh.

This reported advance is confirmed by the Vicksburgh papers of the 18th.

On the 20th, the rebels attacked the Federal forces, 500 in number, at Davis' Mills, six miles south of Grand Junction. The enemy was repulsed, leaving 40 dead and 60 wounded on the field. A number were also captured. The Federal loss was trifling.

The Rebel Van Dorn is now believed to be between Bolivar and the Mississippi.

The rebels still hold the road between Columbia and Pulaski.

Nashville was evacuated yesterday. Part of the magazine was blown up, and the barracks burned.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Important Capture of Knoxville by the Union Forces.

ROSECRANS DRIVING THE REBELS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Postmaster of Richmond, Ky., says Del. Gardner, commanding a brigade, has captured Knoxville, Tenn., and destroyed four bridges and a large portion of the railroad track, between Knoxville and Dandridge.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, is here. It is not true that he has ordered out the militia of Indiana, as reported.

Passengers in a train from Louisville to Shepherdsville, to-day, report that they heard heavy firing up to 4 o'clock this afternoon, in the direction of Lebanon Junction, and reports are current that Col. HAZLAN'S Brigade is in the rear of MORGAN'S forces, and, it is conjectured, may have engaged them before this time.

It is rumored that a portion of MORGAN'S forces are at Bardstown, and that they have destroyed a portion of the track near Elizabethtown.

The rebels have been repulsed three miles from Murfreesboro, and everything there is safe.

Gen. ROSECRANS' forces have driven the rebels into Murfreesboro.

It is supposed MORGAN is shuffling out of the State.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

Skirmishes on Wednesday on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Six Hundred National Soldiers Surrounded Captured, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Dec. 28.

John Morgan, with 2,000 of his guerrillas, attacked Lieut.-Col. Bacon, at Elizabethtown, Ky., yesterday, commanding 200 men in a stockade.

After a severe fight, our forces retreated to the brick house and buildings near it. Their horses are not stolen and the result is unknown.

This city has been intensely excited all day by multitudinous rumors of skirmishes in various proximate localities. Headquarters at 11 o'clock, to-night, were surrounded thereof and utterly discomfited them.

Reports from Memphis say that our pickets have been driven into the fortifications and that the rebels have been committing depredations there.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 29.

The Journal, of this city, says that the railroad bridge-work, near Muldraugh's Hill, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, was destroyed yesterday by Jesse MORGAN'S forces.

The Journal expresses the opinion that MORGAN will not advance to the Ohio River.

Other sources say that MORGAN'S forces that destroyed the trestle-work were about twenty-eight hundred.

Six hundred National soldiers opposed them, but after eight casualties our forces surrendered.

Further particulars are unknown.

THIRD DISPATCH.

The Journal's statement of the capture of cannon by the rebels is useless.

Headquarters here, up to 11 o'clock this morning, have not been advised of the above destruction of the railroad trestle work near Muldraugh's Hill, but other, entirely reliable, others it with great positiveness.

If the statement is true there will be no more railroad communication between here and Nashville for at least thirty days.

AN ORDER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAIR.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1862.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company having refused to convey the mails between those cities from and after the first proximo, for the compensation authorized by law, the service will be suspended on that and its branch routes from that date.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

An Immense Salt Mine in Western Louisiana—The Island of Petite Anse a Rock of Solid Salt—The Operations of Commodore Buchanan, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, OFF BRASHEAR CITY, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

Since the war began, the necessities of the people in the Confederacy have stimulated searches for salt, and most unexpected success has crowned their efforts in Western Louisiana. Along the Gulf coast bounding this particular part of the State are numbers of islands, some of which rise to a considerable height from out the low swamp marshes with which they are frequently surrounded. One of these islands, known as Petite Anse, and entirely familiar with the residents of the vicinity as being a place famous for saline earths, turns out to be a rock of *solid salt, possibly some two hundred and fifty feet high*, where the mineral is quarried out in large pieces resembling cakes of ice. It was these "salt works" that Gen. BUCHANAN some time since, with the gunboats *Diana*, *Kinsmen* and the *St. Marys*, with the Twenty-first Indiana on board, attempted to destroy, the result of which was, the buildings were torn down, but the vast mine of salt still remains. The salt spring on this island, as it was termed, has been known for years, but it was not until a few months ago that it was discovered that this supposed spring was merely the rain water settling in hollows of a solid salt rock. There is mention made of a similar formation to this mineral wonder in Cardona, about sixteen leagues northwest of Barcelona, which town is situated at the foot of a rock of salt which rises abruptly out of the plain some five hundred feet. The salt in its natural bed is as clear as glass—in fact, it seems as if you could look a vast distance into its solid heart. When it is blasted out, in pieces resembling cakes of ice, it assumes a dull yellow color, but grinds up whiter than most salt, and is so thoroughly saline in its properties that even a grain or two leaves a stringent taste in the mouth. The immense value of this mine of wealth can scarcely be realized. A million dollars was offered to its owner [illegible] in the neighborhood, but refused. This kind of salt usually sells on the spot for [illegible] per pound.

On the 1st of December, Com. BUCHANAN started a naval expedition, in small boats, up Bell River, under command of Acting Master GORMAN. After pulling twenty-five miles, the boats succeeded in capturing an armed launch, mounting a 12-pounder brass howitzer. The crew fled save two. On the 6th, Acting Master GORMAN went with the *Diana* to Chicot Pass, to try and capture two steamers. He took with him the launch and part of the crew of the *Kinsmen*. By sending the launch by a circuitous route into Lake Passe Pointe, and the small boats the other way, the prizes were captured. One was called the *Southern Merchant*, which had six hogsheads of sugar on board, and had a scow in tow, with two hundred barrels of molasses. The other was called the *Nassau*, and had fifty hogsheads of sugar and 50 bbls. of molasses on board through the Atchafalya. They were bound to Natchez, Miss. These two steamers are valuable, as they only draw but 16 inches of water.

From the gulf coast and the interior of Louisiana there is a direct water route through the Atchafalya into the Red River, from Red River into the Mississippi, and so on to Vicksburgh. To stop this trade has been one of the objects of Com. BUCHANAN, and another to flank the fortifications at Port Hudson. Some five hundred prisoners and deserters have from time to time come into possession of Com. BUCHANAN, also large quantities of sugar; also 300 bales of cotton, and some other articles of value.

It will be remembered that when Gen. WEITZEL started on his expedition to the Lafourche country, it was arranged that Com. BUCHANAN with his fleet of gunboats should attack the enemy in their rear on the Gulf coast. This part of the programme, from the fact that the boats drew too much water, in a degree failed, but there was some lively fighting done, nevertheless, which, though alluded to, has never been given in detail. From a friend connected with the expedition, I have gathered the following interesting particulars: On the 1st of November the gunboats *Estrella*, *St. Marys* and the *Kinsmen*, were at Brasher City. On that day the smoke of a rebel steamer was seen in the bay, when the *Kinsmen* moved out to make an attack, when it was found, unfortunately, that some one on board had spiked the Parrott gun! The *Estrella* was then ordered to open fire, and the Parrott gun of the *Kinsmen* was cleared as quickly as possible and opened also. Upon this the hull of the rebel steamer sounded, and persons on board were heard exclaiming, "Don't fire," "don't fire." As our boats ceased, supposing the steamer would surrender, the *Estrella* at the same time was ordered to board the enemy, but instead of doing this, by some mistake fell back; at the same instant the rebel steamer fired at the *Kinsmen*, and then commenced moving off. Chase was made, but the steamer, which proved to be the iron-clad gunboat *Cotton*, was too fast, and was soon lost sight of among the tall cypress trees of the Atchafalya River. The same night the Confederate steamer *A. B. Sayre*, Lieut. A. COWAN, was captured, the crew having run her ashore and deserted her. She proved to be a small boat of 20 tons, and only fit for bayou service.

On landing at Brasher City the next morning, the *Kinsmen* found it had arrived about 48 hours too late to prevent the rebels from crossing the bay. The *Diana* and the *Cotton* arrived the same day, and, after coaling, all four boats started for Franklin, which is up the Bayou Teche. The enemy were found posted at Pattersonville, about three miles above the mouth of the Teche; they had thrown up earthworks, but on our approach retreated above the Cornay bridge. Our boat opened on them with the Parrott gun, but on account of an accident was obliged to stop and repair. Two other boats then moved ahead, and soon came in range of the steamer *Cotton*, which was also posted above the bridge; the river had also been obstructed by the rebels. A shot from the *Cotton* struck the *Estrella*, killing two and wounding one man, and carrying away the wheel-ropes; the hull is to be run ashore on sale lest the other boats have room to pass up the Teche. The *Diana* and *Kinsmen* kept on, but on account of some accident to the Parrott gun on the *Diana*, she had to stop also.

The *Kinsmen* kept on up to the bridge, and the gallant commander, Geo. WESTON, ran her pass into the shore battery of eleven guns, being then as close to the *Cotton* as he could get, (only about 1,800 yards off,) silenced and drove off the field pieces, and kept up his fire on the *Cotton* from his rifled gun. The *Kinsmen*, I am informed, received 64 shots in her hull and upper works, three through the flag, and one round shot through the shell-room and magazine, which did nothing more than destroy a few shell-boxes. He had one man killed and five wounded, one being the brave pilot, who died next day. On hearing the firing our boat ran up stern on the bridge, and the officer in command ordered the commander of the *Kinsmen*, which was leaking badly, to back out of range, and brought our broadside to bear on the *Cotton*, who stood her ground for nearly half an hour, but then backed round a turn in the Teche, and got out of range. The *Estrella* and *Diana* coming up, the woods were shelled and a landing made. It being found impossible to remove the obstructions, and night coming on, the officer in command thought it advisable to return to Brasher City to repair damages and bury the dead. The *Cotton* did some very good firing; the *Cotton* received eight shots in the port side, two in the starboard wheel-house, two in the port wheel-house, and two in port round-house—no casualties. The *Estrella* and *Diana* also, I am informed, received three shots each—no machinery damaged. The obstructions consist of the sunken steamer *Flycatcher* and a sunken schooner, loaded with brick, and five oak wood packed all round. The commander wants a land force here to help to keep the rebels back during the removal of the obstructions in the stream. As the enemy have the *Cotton* in the stream, and it would be exposing his men unnecessarily without the help of a land force, I think so, too. Information was received that the whole rebel force (under Gen. MOUTON) were there, numbering three to four thousand men; they were pretty badly cut up, retreating and making their camp at Centreville, about three miles further up, leaving only their artillery and cavalry below. On the morning of the 5th our boat and the *Estrella* again started up, and again drove off the enemy as before, but, unfortunately, a shot from the *Cotton* struck the truck of the Parrott gun on our boat, killing two men instantly. The officers and men of the different boats, a part of whom are volunteers from the frigate *Mississippi*, all behaved gallantly, and deserve great praise. A Mr. TOBY, an agent, and representing himself as a "Union" man, requested the Commander of the *Diana* to take 250 bales of cotton from the plantations, as the owners were good Union men, residing at Franklin, and desired to have it saved from burning by the guerrillas; of course, the request of the agent was complied with. On the 6th the *Kinsmen* and *Sayre* started after two steamboats, and, after some trouble, succeeded in finding them hid away in Bayou Chevel, about nine miles from Grand Lake. These steamboats, the *Osprey* and the *J. P. Smith*, were found to be worthless, the machinery being badly damaged, the boats rotten, and run hard aground; in possession of a gang on board who were making bowie-knives and moulding bullets, who had a written order to burn the boats if the "Yankees" came up. This gang, with the Captain of the *Smith* and Capt. CARSWELL, were taken prisoners, and handed over to Col. MCMILLAN, and the two boats were burnt. The *Cotton* is in a "tight place;" she cannot get much further up the Teche, neither can she come out, as boats are kept constantly running up and down; but [illegible] are given not to engage, unless [illegible] necessary, owing to shortness of [illegible]. The officers have received information that [illegible] struck the *Cotton* a number of times, but [illegible] she was on fire three times from our boats. The *Cotton* had four men killed and several wounded, and I learn that there have been several killed and wounded on shore during the three days.

It is intended, I hear, to send light draft vessels round into Grand Lake, so as to get into the rear of the *Cotton*, at the same time these larger boats are to go up and engage her in front. The rebels are getting troublesome along the banks of the Teche, and the expedition is short of ammunition; but a small quantity arrived to-day. The rebels destroyed a great quantity of sugar before leaving, also burnt a lot of railroad cars. The planters also left their plantations, and took away all their negroes. An accident occurred on the 6th, by which one man was instantly killed; his name was FRANK BAER, seaman; the premature explosion of a twenty-four-pound shell was the cause.

So far, the officers and crews of the boats were highly pleased with the results of the expedition, and promise much greater results for the future, as the men are getting more used to their work, and are being constantly drilled to fit them for the arduous duties they have to perform, and through which they have already shown such bravery and good conduct. So much for our naval skirmishes in the out-of-the-way bayous and lakes of the Gulf coast of Louisiana.

TARBOX.

The California Treasure at Aspinwall.

Messrs. EUGENE KELLY & Co., No. 207 Broadway, have received the following dispatch from the Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, at Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Dec. 29th.

The Navy Department, at my request, will send the man-of-war *Connecticut* from Hampton Roads, on the 1st of January, to bring to New York all the treasure at Aspinwall from California.

Please have consignees send immediately to the Navy Department authority, so that the *Connecticut* can get the treasure. MILTON S. LATHAM.

THE APPLICATION OF SENATOR LATHAM TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

On the application of Senator LATHAM, of California, the Navy Department has ordered the armed steamer *Connecticut* to leave Hampton Roads on the 1st of January next for Aspinwall, to bring to New-York all the treasure at that place from the Pacific Coast.

Senator LATHAM hopes to obtain from the Navy Department a regular armed convoy for California steamers from Aspinwall. The subject is now under consideration.

CONSIGNEES OF TREASURE AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29th.

Consignees of treasure should immediately send authority to the Navy Department, so that the Commander of the *Connecticut* may obtain the treasure at Aspinwall.

Notice to Ladies and Children Intending to go South.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUDGE-ADVOCATE'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1862.

The following notice was issued from the War Department, this day:

Notice is hereby given that the applications made by ladies and children to go to their families and friends in the South, have, with very few exceptions, been granted—provided the requirements stated on the 24th ultimo, as to wearing apparel, etc., are complied with.

As all the applicants—excepting those advised to the contrary—are permitted to leave, the publication of a list of the names is unnecessary.

Steamboat transportation and subsistence will be provided from the City of Washington to City Point, Virginia, James River, the day of departure, Wednesday, January 7, next; and it is desirable that all applicants reach this city at least one day previous to the day of leaving.

The steamer will stop at Fort Monroe and applicants from Norfolk and vicinity will be received on board, at that place, by complying with the requirements.

The number of applicants are 331 women, 226 children, 10 servants, and 6 school-boys.

L. C. TURNER, Judge-Advocate.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Failure of the Rebel Stuart's Last Raid.

Our Forces Ready for Him at All Points.

He is Repulsed at Dumfries, Occoquan and Fairfax Court-House.

Our Cavalry in Pursuit of Him Through Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The rebel Gen. STUART, with a force of from 2,000 to 4,000 cavalry and two pieces of artillery, made an attempt last (Sunday) night to capture the depot of stores at Fairfax Station, but without success. He took the precaution to visit Burke's Station first, where there were no troops, seized the telegraph operator, and by dispatches passing over the wires ascertained that his approach had been announced, and provision made to receive him. He then crossed to Alexandria Pike, and drove the pickets into Fairfax Court-house, when Gen. STUART opened fire upon him with two companies of the Fifteenth Vermont, concealed in a piece of woods.

The rebels then retreated, and were hastened in their movement by another volley of musketry and a few shells thrown from a battery planted there for this special purpose.

None of the Union soldiers were killed. The loss of the rebels is not positively known, but it is supposed that several were killed. Two horses were killed, and two rebels were taken prisoners.

The last heard of STUART was at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, when he passed through Vienna, closely pursued by WYNDHAM'S Cavalry Brigade.

THE FAILURE OF THE RAID.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

The following is the *Star's* version of the last rebel raid:

A rebel force of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, suddenly appeared, at 9 A. M., on Saturday, in front of Dumfries, then held by the Fifth, Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, with a section of two pieces of MCGILVERY'S Battery. The rebels were at first estimated at four thousand strong. They cut the wires leading to Falmouth, attacked our troops, who had three men killed, and were driven off. In the meanwhile information reached these headquarters per telegraph, before they succeeded in cutting the wires leading in this direction. Troops from this quarter were instantly put in motion to, if possible, cut off their retreat. To that end, Gen. GRANT marched from Wolf Run immediately, to the relief of the troops engaged at Dumfries.

After being routed, before GRANT'S arrival, they pushed direct for Occoquan. There they had a slight engagement with 1,500 troops, stationed there under Col. WADE, resulting in inconsiderable loss on either side, our troops maintaining their position.

They next decamped up Bull Run, crossing it at Wolf Run. Thence they went to Annandale, via Burke's Station, where they camped Saturday night, thus avoiding points where we had troops stationed. At daybreak yesterday morning they were again in the saddle, making for the vicinity of Vienna.

In the meantime our troops at Fairfax Court-house did their best to head them off in that direction, but being infantry, could not get up in time to do so. They were last seen in the vicinity of Lewisburgh, where their number was estimated at but 1,500 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, at nightfall, yesterday, when they were under whip and spur, evidently bent on escaping in the direction of Leesburgh. They certainly got nothing for their pains but fifteen empty wagons belonging to Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry command.

Throughout the line of their raid they had occasional skirmishes with Col. KELLOGG'S Cavalry, who, though forced to fall back, exchanged many shots with them, with no damage to his command that we have been able to hear of. His heaviest skirmish with them was at Accotink. At one time they had possession of one of our guns at Dumfries, but were forced to abandon it to us again in their retreat.

LATER.—We have just received reliable information that the rebels were badly repulsed on Saturday at Dumfries. On their retreat they fell in with our troops under Gen. GRANT, between Dumfries and Wolf Run, and were driven by them south of the road. They aimed to take the direct road to the Shoals.

They took the telegraph operator at Burke's Station and his instrument, and burned the Orange and Alexandria R. R. bridge at Accotink, an inconsiderable structure. Besides the fifteen empty wagons of Col. KELLOGG'S command that fell into their hands, they took eight or ten sutlers' wagons, which they came across, the drivers in nearly all cases having succeeded in escaping by cutting the traces, mounting their teams and flying before them. They seized all the citizens along their path whom they thought might give prompt information of the proceedings. They passed through Vienna at about 12 o'clock last night, their rear guard passing there about 2 A. M. They had five guns and about 20 wagons and ambulances, nearly all of which they had doubtless picked up. They went from there to Hunt's Mills, and then struck over toward the Ox Road at Frying Pan.

Including the citizens they caught, they were carrying off about 40 prisoners in all.

EXCITEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

MOVEMENTS OF STUART'S REBEL CAVALRY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

There was great excitement in Alexandria, late yesterday evening, growing out of the hurried arrival there of our cavalrymen and teamsters, the latter being mounted on horses cut from their own wagons.

They represented that STUART'S rebel cavalry, with some light artillery, appeared at Fairfax Church, several miles from Mount Vernon, on Saturday night, and on Sunday proceeded to Accotink, which is only twelve miles from Alexandria, and then attacked two or three companies of our troops, and that they captured a wagon train at Occoquan on Saturday.

There is difficulty in arriving at the precise truth, owing to the conflicting rumors in circulation in regard to the matter. But that a rebel reconnoissance appeared in that neighborhood is beyond question, and that the rebels created much alarm is equally certain.

Military men who have seen brief official telegrams from Dumfries, say that it was the same rebel force which, several miles from that place, made a reconnoissance, driving in our cavalry pickets, and killing one or two of them. The rebels fearing capture by our troops, which, at one time, was probable, fell for Occoquan and Accotink, where they made their clearing demonstration.

This allowance, it is claimed, must be made for the statements of frightened teamsters and others as all such accounts are invariably exaggerated.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PENINSULA.

Rumored Advance of a Rebel Force Against Gloucester Court-House.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 29.

The Press has interesting news from the Peninsula, under date of Fort Monroe, Monday. Gen. MAGRUDER had received information from contrabands, which was corroborated reliable, that a body of 7,000 rebels, under Gen. TERRETT, who had been detached from the army at Fredericksburgh, to assist Gov. WISE was approaching Gloucester Court-house with a view, as was supposed of attacking the batteries at Gloucester Point. Our troops were under arms waiting for the attack, and Gen. MAGRUDER had prepared to attack the enemy in force to-day (Monday). We had two gunboats in the river as assist in the defence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Financial Measures of the Government.

Probable Veto of the West Virginia Bill.

The Navy Department and the Pirate Alabama.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 29.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

An error crept into our dispatch last night in the paragraph on "The Government Finances," by which we were made to use the term "demand" in place of "legal tender" Treasury notes. The connection in which the word was used made the error evident.

The issue of Government certificates of indebtedness has been discontinued by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, except in settlement of accounts already standing on the books to the credit of the disbursing officers, amounting to some fifteen millions of dollars. These accounts will be paid in certificates on the checks of the officer in whose favor the credits stand. No new credits in certificates will be given, however, nor will any claim hereafter presented be paid in certificates.

Secretary CHASE has also determined on giving the holders of these certificates the privilege of funding them in five-twenty bonds, as the law authorizes him to do. The opinion of the Committee of Ways and Means is also decidedly favorable to some such action, and their bill to be reported to the House will contain a provision authorizing their conversion into a new six per cent. bond, having twenty years to run.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The session of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day, was laborious and protracted, and was occupied in the consideration of the Finance bill of Secretary CHASE, and the suggestions of the different members. The opinions of the Committee seem nearly unanimous in favor of authorizing the issue of five hundred millions of six per cent. twenty-year bonds, and two hundred and fifty millions legal tender notes. A strong effort will be made in favor of an additional issue of currency bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, and running one, two and three years.

THE DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

A Committee of importers, representing the principal seaport cities, is here, endeavoring to effect an arrangement by which, after the middle of January, all duties on imports may be paid in legal tender currency. The complaint is urged that the law makes importers the subjects of especial severity.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ARIEL.

The official report of the circumstances attending the capture of the *Ariel* has been received by the Navy Department, which is anxiously considering various plans for accomplishing the destruction of the audacious privateer.

THE AFFAIR AT FREDERICKSBURGH—BURNSIDE'S JUDGMENT CORRECT.

We learned immediately after the engagement of Saturday at Fredericksburgh, that the rebels had so far exhausted their supplies of artillery ammunition as to be compelled to fire bars of iron from their cannon. These statements are now not only confirmed, but it is certain they also fired stones and such other unusual missiles as came to hand most easily. There seems to remain scarcely a doubt that their ordnance would have been nearly useless on Sunday; and it becomes more and more plain that Gen. BURNSIDE'S judgment was correct in the whole proceeding, and that his chief error was in subordinating his own convictions to those of his officers. Had the battle been renewed on Sunday, success would most likely have crowned his efforts, and the Army of the Potomac would have secured, for the first time, those substantial fruits of victory of which they have been so often deprived by envious fortune.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Under the call of Congress, the President is preparing all correspondence between Government and Gen. MCCLELLAN, including letters, telegrams, and reports, growing out of the Peninsular campaign. This correspondence will develop some truths heretofore not known to the public, and will show Gen. MCCLELLAN'S testimony before the McDowell Court of Inquiry to have been essentially incorrect in many important particulars, especially in regard to the number of troops left for the defence of Washington.

HOW TO INSPIRIT THE ARMY.

Next to activity of operations and the winning of victories, it would appear that the most effective [illegible] of inspirting our partially disheartened soldiers, is by paying them the wages of which they are so plausibly deprived. Could our citizens who read the Government bonds upon the subscription with which the news of the passage of the Army Appropriation Bill through the House of Representatives was received in camp, it would have been [illegible] thanks for the destruction of that obstacle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The question propounded by the President to each member of the Cabinet yesterday, in regard to the bill for the admission of West Virginia as a separate State, are: "Is the proposed act Constitutional, and is the proposed act expedient?"

As answers have not yet generally been given, it is believed that the bill will meet their veto.

GEN. FOSTER'S COMMAND.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 214.—By direction of the President, the troops in North Carolina will constitute the Eighteenth Army Corps, and Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER is assigned to the command.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

We Judge that there is no good reason to suppose that Government contemplates the removal of Gen. FOSTER'S force from North Carolina, inasmuch as Gen. PARKE is ordered to join him at Newbern.

OUR PRISONERS IN RICHMOND AND SALISBURY.

Much inquiry is beginning to be made in regard to the Union political prisoners held in Richmond and Salisbury. It is known that a large number still languish in confinement, who are included in the cartel under which the exchanges were made many months ago by Mr. WOOD; and as these prisoners are entitled to freedom as a purchased privilege, a price having been agreed on and paid, a reason is demanded of the Government why there are no measures taken to secure their release.

COTTON COMING FORWARD.

Information has been received here to the effect that large quantities of cotton, coming from various sections of Dixie, will reach New-York within the next thirty days. Its removal has been prevented by the rebels with the distinct understanding that it is to go to foreign ports; and the Government is informed by the parties concerning the scheme, that it is certainly successful.

SECRETARY SMITH'S SUCCESSOR.

We have good reasons for believing that the President has as yet given no intimations of his intentions in regard to the successorship of Secretary SMITH. The friends of Judge USHER claim that he was willing to almost a certainty, while those of Judge HOLT, though speaking less confidently, still entertain vigorous hope. The latter is said to have the current influence of Ex-Secretary CAMERON, with some of whose late speculations he interfered while acting as Commissioner for the examination of contracts.

We are reliably informed that the President very recently informed Secretary SMITH that he had not determined on his successor, but should not actually until he sent his name to the Senate.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department is aware of the existence of well executed counterfeits of the postal currency notes, some having quite recently reached the Secretary himself.

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

Remarkable March of the Army of the Frontier.

Gens. Herron and Blunt Across the Boston Mountains.

Van Buren, on the Arkansas River, in Our Possession.

The Enemy Routed at All Points.

A Large Amount of Plunder Captured.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Monday, Dec. 8.

One of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army of the Frontier, Saturday, Gen. HERRON started with a portion of his cavalry and infantry for the other side of the Boston Mountains. Gen. BLUNT left Cincinnati at the same time by another route.

The columns, about 5,000 strong, went in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched 43 miles without stopping. Gen. HERRON took two batteries without caissons. The artillery and baggage wagons were drawn across the mountains by 12 horse teams, and at daylight, yesterday morning, the commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the Mountain, where the cavalry and artillery, numbering 2,000, started for Van Buren, leaving the infantry to follow as fast as possible.

Rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Springs. After a short skirmish they moved out to fight, leaving seven killed and many wounded on the field. Our loss was none killed and but few wounded.

Our forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a splendid charge was made, led by Gens. BLUNT and HERRON in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy.

The rebel cavalry rushed aboard some steamboats and escaped to the other side of the river. Two steamers and over one hundred prisoners, (among them several officers, and HINDMAN'S express messenger,) were captured. A third boat was run ashore, which, with those that took the rebels across the river, will be destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp equipage, transportation mules, horses, were also seized. The full extent of the captures is not yet known.

When the messenger left, the infantry and artillery were about eight miles in the rear, hastening forward as fast as the nearly impassable roads would allow. The people of that section were taken entirely by surprise, and terribly frightened.

HINDMAN is on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable and unwilling engage us.

The pathway to the Arkansas river has now been opened, and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it the winter's work of the army of the Frontier is clearly marked out.